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VICTROLAS

The China Mail.



March 13, 1923, Temperature 60.

Barometer 30.02

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 78

March 13, 1923, Temperature 60.

No. 18,823

二拜禮

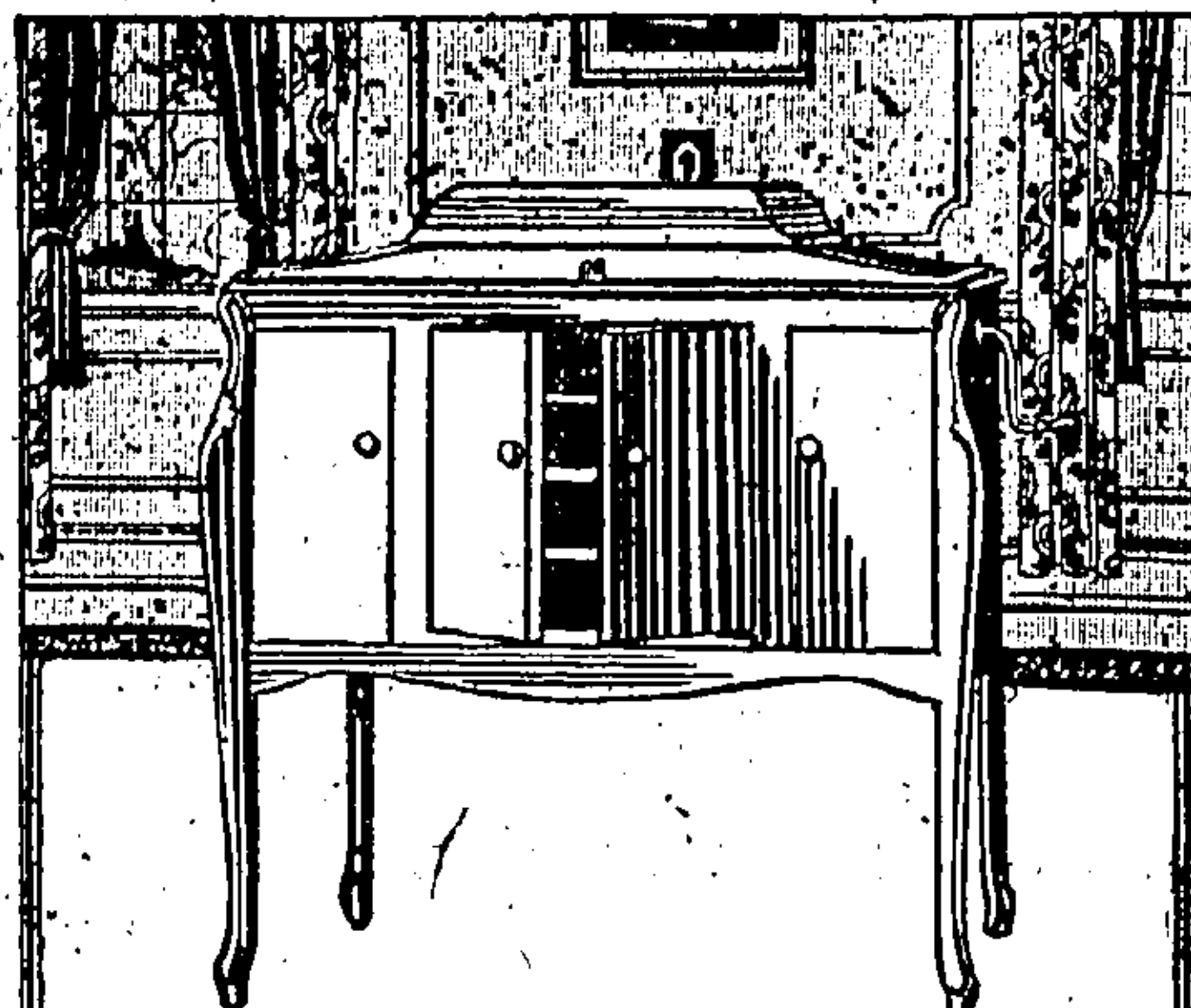
號三十月三年三十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1923.

日六廿月正亥癸次歲年二十國民華中

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Why go without, why deny your home the benefit and comfort of good music? For a surprisingly modest sum, you can begin at once to own your own Victrola. Come in today, select any model you want and we will deliver it at once. When it is so convenient to own a Victrola on our plan, you owe it to your family and yourself to get yours NOW. Why delay? Come in.

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General Knitter & Dyers.
Manufacturers of Woollen Hosiery, Jerseys, Sweaters & all kinds of Underwear.
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Sole Agents in China: **HALL, LAW & CO.**
Telephone Central 3217. 10, Des Voeux Road Central.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service the China Mail.)

BRITAIN'S NAVY.

BIG REDUCTIONS MADE.

SETTING A GOOD EXAMPLE.

LONDON, March 12.

In the House of Commons, moving the adoption of the naval estimates, Mr. L. C. Amery first Lord of the Admiralty pointed out that as a result of the Washington agreement the estimates had been reduced from £92,500,000 to £61,500,000 in a twelve-month by reducing the personnel of the fleet by 30,000, and the personnel of the dockyards by 10,000, scrapping fourteen splendid capital ships, reducing reserves of munitions, fuel and stores to the very minimum of safety, postponing necessary expenditure and accepting risks which could only be contemplated with serious misgivings.

The Admiralty had not assumed a grave responsibility without anxious deliberation but considerations of national world welfare outweighed technical arguments for a larger measure of insurance. The reductions far exceeded the strict terms of the Washington agreement. He believed our example would prove the determining factor in securing early ratification of the effective carrying out of the Treaty by all the powers concerned.

NAVAL STRENGTHS COMPARED.

Mr. Amery pointed out that both America and Japan had reduced their personnel though not on as large a scale as ourselves. Comparing strengths he pointed out the superiority of the United States and Japan as regards post-Jutland ships and vessels of over 30,000 tons. The British had superiority over the United States in cruisers and light cruisers but showed a marked inferiority in destroyers and submarines while the personnel was 99,500 compared with 116,400 in the United States.

He emphasised that the latitude with which we had interpreted the one-power standard was only justifiable by the desire to avoid promoting competition in armaments and by the goodwill between ourselves and the United States. We had dealt with the problem of the balance of naval power compared with Japan in Far Eastern Pacific waters with the same latitude by spreading over long periods of years the work respecting fuel bases and improvement of dockyard facilities.

SINGAPORE BASE SCHEME.

Dealing with the proposal to create a naval base at Singapore capable of dealing with the requirements of a fleet of modern battleships, he emphasised the advantages of the situation of Singapore on the route to the Far East and on the flank of our strategic and commercial lines of communication to Australia. Only £200,000 was required on the present estimates for preparatory work there but the total cost of equipment, graving docks, locks, workshops and stores would be about £11,000,000 spread over a great number of years. Mr. Amery emphasised that Britain had reached the limit possible in reductions of personnel and general naval strength.

HONGKONG EXTENSION PRECLUDED.

Mr. Amery, pointing out the obstacles to the mobility of the fleet like lack of supplies of oil and docking and repairing facilities abroad, said that at present we were unable to send a battleship to the Far East or maintain her there. It was in order to remedy this state of affairs that we were gradually building up oil reserves at various strategic centres along the ocean routes, making a very small beginning with the necessary preparations for the scheme at Singapore. There was at present no dock in British territory anywhere in the East capable of taking a battleship. The Washington Treaty precluded our extending at Hongkong.

OUR GATEWAY TO THE PACIFIC.

Emphasising the importance of Singapore's strategic position he said it was for us almost what the Panama Canal was to the Americans—our gateway to the Pacific. Only comparatively small sums would be required for the works there in the near future. There was in this scheme no suggestion of any difficulties in our relations with Japan. On the contrary if there were even an apprehension of such difficulties we should not be dealing leisurely fashion with such an essential work. We were simply carrying on in our own time a measure essential for the fleet's performance of its proper function in Imperial defence.

HOME POLITICAL CHANGES.

NEW MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, March 12.

New ministerial appointments occasioned by the results of the Edgchill, East Wiltshire and Mitcham by-elections have been announced.

Major Boyd Carpenter, becomes Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Lieut-Colonel A. Buckley D.S.O. and Mr. H. B. Betterton C.B.E., become Parliamentary Secretaries to the Department of Overseas Trade and the Ministry of Labour respectively and Mr. Godfrey Locker Lampson becomes Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Home Office.

"MINDINIS" COMPANY RESCUED.

MELBOURNE, March 12.

The steamer "Nauru Chief" rescued the crew and passengers of the steamer "Mindini" which went ashore on Melville Reef. The master was instructed to land them at Samarai in New Guinea.

RUHR REPRISALS.

MORE GERMANS KILLED.

DUESSELDORF, March 13.

Two Germans arrested at Buer in connection with the murder of the two Frenchmen on March 10 attempted to escape. Gendarmes fired, killing both and owing to the crowd's threatening attitude French troops fired, killing five Germans.

A GERMAN REPORT.

BERLIN, March 12.

A German source at Buer asserts that it has been officially established that French soldiers murdered the two French officers aforementioned and declares that a German detective and two civilians were shot dead at Buer last night by the French because they were found outdoors after seven in the evening in violation of the French curfew.

ANGLO-FRENCH RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

LONDON, March 12.

Reuter learns that so far as the Ruhr railway situation arising from the negotiations between General Godley and M. Payot are concerned, the matter is now considered as settled between the Anglo-French Governments. The arrangement has not been ratified and probably will not be as it is in the nature of a working agreement coming into force as soon as local details have been settled.

POINCARÉ PROMISES "PITILESS PUNISHMENT"

PARIS, March 12.

In a speech at a banquet last night, M. Poincaré said the murder of the French officers at Buer would be pitilessly punished and the victims avenged. He will meet General Degoutte at Brussels to-day to discuss measures for the sanctions which ought to be taken.

REICHSTAG MEMBER ARRESTED.

LONDON, March 12.

According to a German report from Berlin, Fraulein Leaders, who is a member of the Reichstag, was arrested by French soldiers near Hagen and taken to the guard room.

FRANCO-BELGIAN PREMIERS CONFER.

BRUSSELS, March 12.

M. Poincaré journeyed, hither from Paris to participate in a conference with M. Theunis at which they decided on measures for accelerating deliveries of coal and coke from the Germans and other arrangements for co-operative measures in connection with the Ruhr. It was resolved not to evacuate the recently occupied territories merely on the strength of German promises or without obtaining guarantees for the Germans who collaborated with the Allies.

NEAR EAST OPTIMISM.

WARSHIPS COMING BACK.

MALTA, March 13.

The optimism of the authorities in regard to the Near East is evidenced by the fact that the battleship "Malaya" and the light cruisers "Curacao" and "Cambrian" are being withdrawn from Eastern waters. They are expected to reach here on Thursday and proceed to Gibraltar on Saturday to rejoin the Atlantic fleet. The battleship "Iron Duke" has arrived from the Dardanelles.

NEW ARMY ESTIMATES.

£10,000,000 LESS THIS YEAR.

LONDON, March 12.

The army estimates for 1923-1924 total £52,000,000, compared with £62,000,000, last year. They provide for an establishment of 170,000 men compared with 215,000.

RUSSIA'S PROGRESS.

NEW ECONOMIC POLICY.

CHRISTIANIA, March 12.

Dr. Nansen when lecturing, said that the Russian leaders were carrying out a new economic policy sincerely and cautiously and he believed they would succeed. The time was not distant when Russia would be once again an important factor in the economic life of Europe.

STRIKE LEADERS ON TRIAL.

ST. JOSEPH, (Michigan) March 12.

A case attracting interest throughout America in which William Foster, leader of the 1919 steel strike, is being tried under the Michigan Syndicalism law. A score of other leaders including Mrs. Pastor Stokes have also been indicted.

MALAGA PLAGUE BAN.

PROTEST TO GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, March 12.

A deputation from Malaga has protested to the Government that the town in consequence of the notification that it is infected with bubonic plague. It said that there were only two cases of the disease, which was not spreading.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Golf Shoes

Made by the celebrated makers of "K" Shoes and fitted with the patent "Royal and Ancient" Pneumatic Rubber Soles and Heels which give a perfect grip in any weather.

Worn by the leading Amateur and Professional Golfers.

"K" Shoes in Tan Willow Calf. Plain and Brogan Styles.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building.

Des Voeux Road.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE PHARMACY (FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

Dispensing Chemists

has removed to No. 2 Queen's Road Central

(The Red Building, opposite the American Express Co.)

YEE SANG FAT CO.

SMART

STRAW HATS

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN

STOCKED IN

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

FOOK WENG & Co., Just Opened

EXPORTER OF

Swatow Drawn-thread Work and Canton Embroidery in finest Quality of silk and linen.

Dealing in Ivory, Brass, Pewter, Cloisonne and Lacquer.

Mandarin Costumes and Shawls are our most popular stocks.

All goods Fresh and Moderate in price.

No. 13 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

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ERVEN LUCAS BOLS.

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Tel. Central 2303. 6, Hongkong Hotel Building.

MANUFACTURERS

of Handsome Chinese Linen Drawn-work and Embroideries

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SILK GOODS.

Mandarin Costumes of Various Design and Pattern-ware.

We are manufacturers of
Felt Hats, Straw Hats,
Linen Hats, Topcoats, etc.

Manufactured in
HONGKONG
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NAM YUET HAT FACTORY.

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Harbour Repairs.

Engineering & Building Contractors, General Repairs & Shipchandlers
Office: No. 25, Yung Man Street. Phone Central 2360.
Workshop: Canton Road, Kowloon. Phone Kowloon 711.
Messrs. T. L. LEUNG. Manager: T. C. LEUNG.

LAMMERT BROS.AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.**Public Auctions**

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executrix of the Estate of the late R. E. Bellios (deceased) to sell by Public Auction

on
WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1923
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
in the Hall, "Kingsclere"
(by kind permission of Mrs. Saehse)
A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising:—

Bookcases, sideboard, Extension
dining table, Chesterfield armchairs,
Teak bedstead, Bedroom suite, Fine
Carpets, Rugs, Brass fenders, Curtains,
Water colours, Silver and Electroplated
ware, Bronze, Figure Cut-glass etc.

Also
One Enamelled Bath,
One Geyser,
One Victor Victrola with records,
One Very fine Jade inlaid Blackwood
Screen,
One Microscope,
One Wardrobe Trunk,
and
A Collection of Books,
including one set Library Edition
"Arabian Nights Entertainments"

On view from Tuesday the 13. March
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 6, 1923.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
THURSDAY, March 15, 1923,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at the Astor House Hotel
(Room No. 17)

A Large Collection of White and
Coloured Marble Statues, Busts, Lamps,
Vases, Powder Boxes, and Pedestals

by
Well Known Italian Sculptors.
On view from Monday the 12th
March.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 3, 1923.

on
WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1923,
commencing at 3 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY

This set comprises a complete set of
Mint Machinery capable of producing
100,000 (One hundred thousand) pieces
20-cent (Twenty cent) coins or 200,000
(Two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent
(Ten cent) coins per working day of
10 hours.

(Further particulars and inspection
orders may be obtained from Messrs,
Gillman & Co., Ltd., or the Under-
signed.)

Terms:—20% of purchase money to
be paid on fall of hammer.
Balance to be paid within two weeks
of day of sale.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 12, 1923.

WING FAT CHEUNG

SPARROW CARPS (MA JONG)
FOR SALE. CARPS MADE OF
IVORY AND FISH BONE.
No. 276, Queen's Road Central,
BRANCH
No. 39, Man Ham Street East.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'Agular Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-
GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams
are lying at the office of The
Great Northern Telegraph Company
(Limited):—

Mouley, from Marsoilles;
Lombard (2), from Paris;
Harlan, from Kobe;
Anyang (2), from Hankow;
Manwong Monkar Lane, from
Dairen.

Poonkow, from Shanghai;
Uwang Yiah 64, from Hamam, from
Clemont-ferand.

N. LUND,
Act. Superintendent,
Hongkong, March 8, 1923.

**EASTERN EXTERMINATOR AUSTRAL-
ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.**

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in
S. E. Telegraph Office, Hongkong.

Bani, from Bangkok;
Pard 175 Praya East, from Sankalan

Mrs. Watson Kowloon Dock & Wilson,
from Macao.

Pacific Coast Pictures, from Chicago;
Fitzhugh, from Soerabaja;
Werwhite, from Shanghai.

M. E. F. AIRRY,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, March 8, 1923.

INTIMATIONS**FOR SALE****HARBUITS PLASTICINE**

"The Child's Delight"

PLAY WAX

For clean and Easy Play-Models

THE NOVLART

Dry Stencil Pictures

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Pictorial
Post Cards, Garden Seeds, &c.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

SHOEMAKERS.

(Japanese Hand Made)

Every kind of Footwear.
MADE TO ORDER.

**CHERRY & CO.,**

8, D'AGULAR STREET,
Opposite Kowloon & Co.
Telephone Central No. 491
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

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MONUMENTALISTS

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Large stock of
BATHS and BATH ROOM
FITTINGS.

LAVATORY BASINS FLUSH
CLOSETS.

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OPEN & CLOSED STOVES, COOKING
RANGES, TILED GRATES.

AMERICAN & ITALIAN MARBLE

MEMORIALS—Also in polished
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Prices on Application.

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JAPANESE MASSAGE.

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Graduate of Tokio Massage School,
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WHEREVER you go, you will find
Chesterfields smoked by men who
appreciate cigarette quality.

For Chesterfields do represent the highest
quality possible in cigarettes. They contain
the finest cigarette tobaccos in the world—
rich aromatic Turkish and mellow golden
American tobaccos. And only the choicest
and most expensive grades of these fine
tobaccos are used in Chesterfields—blended
in just the right proportions to bring out all
their goodness and richness and flavor.

That's why Chesterfields are the best your
money can buy.
Smoke them today.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

"They Satisfy"

LIGHT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

MAIL WEEK NEWS.

Florence business houses have
abolished the English Saturday or
Saturday half-holiday.

The oldest inhabitant of Temesvar,
Hungary, Elena Jovanovitch, has
hanged herself at the age of 103.

Lord Sinha, the first Indian Peer
and former Under-Secretary for India,
was knocked down by a tramway car
in Calcutta and injured.

The Dreadnoughts "Orion and Erin"
are to be broken up at Queenborough
Port, Isle of Sheppey, giving employment
to 150 men for a year.

The French Ministry of Labour
publishes figures showing that generally
the cost of living in France is
now three times as much as in 1914.

The Rev. Nasson Cathcart, vicar of
Holy Trinity Church, Guernsey,
Channel Isles, for more than 50 years,
died at St. Peter Port, Guernsey, aged
95.

A Papal Encyclical proclaims St.
Francis of Sales, whose centenary will
be celebrated this year, the patron
saint of Christian writers and journa-
lists.

An oak screen, the memorial of the
6th City of London Rifles (The Print-
ers' Battalion) was unveiled at the
battalion headquarters in Harringdon-
road E.C.

To escape being accused of asking
for a premium, landlords, said
counsel at Bow County Court, are
now charging £100 for drawing
up the lease.

Mrs. Anna Maria Mathew, J. P.,
widow of Mr. Charles James Mathew,
K.C., Labour M. P. for Whitechapel,
E., was elected an Alderman of the
London County Council in the place
of her late husband.

Owing to transit difficulties in
France overland despatches of mails
to Australia by the Commonwealth
Government Line via Marseilles are
limited to letters, packets prepaid at
the letter rate, and postcards.

A West Kensington resident who
was the Postmaster-General in
1913—winning compensation
of £2,000 for loss of an engagement
ring—has been in delivery of a
baby, his first, received a reply
on January 25, 1923, regretting the
delay, and stating that "suitable
arrangements have been taken of it."

Sergeant George Richardson, who won
the V.O. in 1889 and was an Indian
Mutiny veteran, has died at Ontario.

In an endeavour to overcome the
faulty acoustics of the new County
Hall the London County Council has
now installed a "loud speaker"
electrophone in the reporters' gallery.

On the ground that the work does
not justify the expenditure of the rat
inspector's salary of nearly £400 a
year, Southwark Public Health Com-
mittee are dispensing with his services.

Prince Egon Karl Hohenlohe,
Grand-Vicar of Siegenburg in Hungary
who is 55, has left the Roman
Catholic Church as he was about to
be made a bishop and has married a
girl of 13.

Sir William Forward, senior mem-
ber of the Cunard Steamship Board,
on which he has served 35 years, is
resigning his directorship. He was
born January 21, 1840, the year of
the sailing of the first Cunarder, the
"Britannia."

The depression in the commercial
motor industry is largely due to the
disposal of surplus Government lorries
from the Slough depot, a witness
stated at the Departmental Com-
mittee on the taxation of motor
vehicles.

London telephone area has been
extended to include Bushey Heath
and Elstree, Hertfordshire, and Hatch
End, Hayes, Pinner, and Stanmore,
Middlesex. Callers should in future
quote the name of the exchange in
place of "Toll" as hitherto.

"Smoking and games have not
done girls any harm. I see no objec-
tion to girls from Newham playing
football if they wish to," said Miss
Ologh, the retiring principal of
Newham College, Cambridge, to a
London Evening News correspondent.

Although armed burglary arouses as
much apprehension and terror as
robbery with violence, said Sir Ernest
Wild, K.C., the Recorder, in his
charge to the Old Bailey grand jury,
there is no power to inflict a whipping
for it. Armed burglary flourishes in
consequence.

The deportation from the United
States recently of Miss Ada Gladys
Powell, an 18-year-old Welsh girl,
who admitted that her passage had
been paid by an English actor, resulted
in a "New York" in the issue of a warrant
against Mr. James Dale, now playing
in "Loyalties" there.

The Allies have ordered the
Lithuanian insurgents who have
seized the tiny Baltic State of Memel
to disarm.

Miss Constance Collier, the actress,
who has been convalescing at
Montreux, Switzerland, has gone to
Strasbourg.

Persia's Parliament has voted for
the appointment of Mostofiel
Mamalek as Prime Minister; which
he was in 1917-18.

Three escalators, capable of dealing
with 40,000 passengers an hour are to
be installed at the Bank Underground
Station.

Johnny Jones (Troorchy) beat Billy
Morris (Birkenhead) on points in a
15 rounds fly-weight contest at the
National Sporting Club.

When in the pulpit and about to
begin his sermon the Rev. E. A.
Irons, rector of North Luffenham,
Stamford, since 1900, collapsed
and died.

The Government are considering a
proposal to construct a tunnel under
the Humber from a point between
Hull and Ferryby, on the Lincolnshire
side.

Shopkeepers in Leeds who display
bills for theatres and music-halls
outside their premises are now held
liable to pay additional rates to the
corporation for using their premises
as bill-posting stations.

More than 300 people were shown
over the £4,000,000 London County
Hall when the public were admitted
for the first time. Visitors are to be
allowed in the building every Satur-
day afternoon between 1.30 and 3.30.

Chief-White Elk, the Red Indian
who arrived in London from Vancou-
ver last month, described on the
programme as the Chief of the
Cherokee Indians, made his first stage
appearance at Woolwich Hippodrome.

District education boards set up in
Kent to meet the expected increase in
educational activities occasioned by
the Education Act 1918 are to be
abolished in the interests of economy
and district sub-committees substituted.

The overdraft of £23,000 incurred
by the Northumberland Miners'
Association during the coal strike of
1921 has been cleared off and the
funds now amount to nearly £12,000,
said Mr. William Straker, the
secretary.

NOTICES.**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.****WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.**

Hotel Mansion

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHIRT CO.

Head Office: 79 Wyndham Street, 2nd Floor,
(Opposite Central Police Station.) Tel. Central 4163.

Dealers in all kinds of High-class Silk Shirts,
Collars, Neckties and Pyjamas for Gentlemen

AND ALSO

Chemises, Skirts, Wrappers, Scarfs, Vails, and Night-gowns for Ladies

ALSO MADE TO ORDER

MODERATE PRICES. PROMPT DELIVERY

Manager: EMILIO LAU.

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HONGKONG: Hongkong Hotel Peak Hotel
Repulse, Bay Hotel

SHANGHAI: Astor House Hotel Palace Hotel
Grand Hotel Kalee

PEKING: Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

In conjunction with

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

and

The Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Ltd.

Carlton Hotel.

The Only American Hotel in the Colony.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks, and
Central Districts. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously clean.
Under American Management. A new Dining Room has been opened at
No. 2, Queen's Road (1st floor). Entrance to House St. Tiffin a specialty.
For terms apply to Mrs. F. E. CAMERON, Proprietress.

PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone Kowloon 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE"
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

HOTEL "ASIA"

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and
Elevators. Roof Garden. Hairdressing Saloon.

Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

Under the Management of the

SUN OO, LTD., CANTON.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION
ALL THE LATEST TRAMWAYS, Buses, and
Trains. Fine and Light. Hot and Cold
Water System throughout. Best of Food and
Service.
Tel. Cent. 27. Telegraphic Address: VICTORIA
J. WICKHAM, Manager.

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Dealer in
SHANTUNG PONGEE SUEK,
Lace and Straw Braid.
Ginseng, Deer's Horns, etc.
No. 70, Lower Lascar Row.
Tel. Central No. 889, Hongkong.

HWA LEE & CO.

Shanghai and Shantung Hand-
Made Lace, Hair Nets,
and Embroideries, Etc.
No. 70 Lower Lascar Row. Tel. Cen. 889

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No. 18, Wyndham Street.

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INTIMATIONS.



1923-1924.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the R. N. HOSPITAL, 123, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Poultry, Pork, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other provisions, and necessities for the year ending 31st March, 1924.

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R. N. HOSPITAL.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

F. DALTON, Surgeon Captain, R.N.

R. N. HOSPITAL, Hongkong, March 12, 1923.

ISSUE OF 6% FRENCH TREASURY BONDS.

Price of issue Frs 99- for Frs 100- of Face Value.

FREE OF TAXES.

No PRIZES.

Bonds of Frs 500- and Frs 5,000- each. Repayable at holder's option as follows:

On the 8th December 1925 at par

On the 8th December 1928 for Frs 103-

On the 8th December 1932 for Frs 108-

Coupons payable on the 8th of June and 8th of December of each year.

1st Coupon paid in full on the 8th of June 1923.

Payable EITHER in cash, OR by remittance of 1921 Treasury Bonds due 8/6/23.

Subscription list will be closed on the 4th of April 1923.

Applications will be received by: THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Princes Building, Charter Road, V. MARSOT, Manager.

Hongkong, March 5, 1923.

NOTICE.

We have authorized Mr. LIONEL EUGENE LAMMERT to sign our firm from this date.

LAMMERT BROS. Hongkong, March 12, 1923.

BOXING.

By permission of the Officer Commanding.

THE KING'S REGIMENT NOVICES' TOURNAMENT will take place at MURRAY BARRACKS

on THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, March 15th, 16th & 17th, at 9 p.m.

There will also be Middle and Lightweight Competitions open to the Services, and a 10 Round Contest on each night.

The Regimental Band will be in attendance.

Prices of Admission:—

Ringside seats reserved (General) \$2.00

Two small stands (Public) \$1.00

Large stand (services in Uniform) 50 cts.

Reserved seats may be booked and unreserved tickets purchased at the School Room, situated at the Garden Road entrance to Murray Barracks, from Monday, 12th, to Wednesday, 14th, between the hours of 12 to 2 and 5 to 7 p.m.

The Army Tournament will take place at Murray Barracks, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 22nd, 23rd & 24th.

J. BAILEY, Lieut. President Regimental Boxing Committee.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB

CLOSING CRUISE & INTERCLUB REGATTA AT THE CLUB HOUSE, NORTH POINT, SATURDAY, 17th MARCH, 1923.

LADIES' Yacht Race: 1st gun, 3.15 p.m. ROWING Events morning and afternoon.

First Regatta Event after dinner will be at 3 p.m. "HONG" FOURS: 5 p.m.

Special TRAM CARS from Post Office: 2.15 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 2.45 p.m. and 3 p.m. Special LAUNCHES from MURRAY Pier: 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

The INTERCLUB CREWS will be entertained to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel at 8 p.m., when the prizes won will be presented. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. D. C. LOGAN at Messrs. Reiss & Co.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 26th March, 1923, AT NOON, for consideration of THE DIRECTORS' REPORT and STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

THE SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 17th to the 25th March, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 12, 1923.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pender Street, on TUESDAY the 27th March at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report & Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Agents.

Hongkong, March 8, 1923.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1922.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 27th March, 1923, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, March 8, 1923.

NOTICE.

BY arrangement we have relinquished the Agency of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, as from the 8th March, 1923.

ARRATON V. APCAR & CO. Hongkong, March 10, 1923.

LONDON DIRECTORY

with Provincial & Foreign Sections.

enables traders to communicate direct with MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in London and in the Provincial Towns and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

The names, addresses and other details are classified under more than 2,000 trade headings, including:

EXPORT MERCHANTS with detailed particulars of the Goods shipped and the Colonial and Foreign Markets supplied;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate Sailing.

One-inch BUSINESS CARDS of Firms desiring to extend their connections, or Trade Cards of

DEALERS SEEKING AGENTS can be printed at a cost of £1, 10s. 0d. for each trade heading under which they are inserted. Larger advertisements from £2 to £18.

A copy of the directory will be sent by parcel post for £2, nett cash with order.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED IN 1811

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60 Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 2170.

Photos of H.E.H. Prince of Wales landing on sale.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

25 WORDS & 10 INSERTIONS. \$1. PREPAID.

Every additional word & Cent for 8 insertions.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET furnished at the Peak. Box No. 1420 c/o "China Mail."

TO LET—Two Airy Office Rooms on top floor of 6, Queen's Road Central. Apply to Gande, Price & Co., Ltd.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road.

ANGELS IN PLUS'S.

WHEN WE ALL ARE GLIDERS.

The Duke of Sutherland, Under-Secretary to the Air Ministry, at the Authors' Club dinner said that gliding might well be in the future the dream of youth come true.

"I can foresee the day," he said, "when each of us will be moving to and fro through the air from place to place by means of small gliders, exactly as people use bicycles to-day."

We shall leap scorchingly over valleys and forests, cities, and lakes.

"Housewives will do their shopping and week-ending by glider, and we shall arrive at last at the era of real flying—angels, clad in 'plus fours' for propriety's sake."

The whole secret of success in civil aviation, he added, was to give the operating company a chance of becoming commercially successful at the start by a sufficient Government subsidy. We must turn our energies

towards solving the problems of making machines for passenger service more comfortable, silent, reliable, and safe; obtaining cheaper running costs by getting cheaper petrol or using crude oil as substitute; and to the extension of mail services with quick delivery of important letters and newspapers, especially to the Continent.

The Duke stated that the possibility of flying to Australia and India would be raised when the Colonial Premiers came to England.

Major-General Sir William Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, said the British Press had done and was doing more for aviation than any Press in the world.

A Family Necessity.

Every family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, rheumatism, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic colic are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this Balm and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

	March 1923.	June 1918.	June 1914.
Beef Sirloin, —Moi Lung Pa...	1b. 28	24	12
" Prime Cut ...	28	24	12
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Yuk...	20	23	20
" Roast, —Shin ...	24	24	23
" Breast, —Ngau Nam ...	22	20	18
" Soup, —Tong Yuk ...	22	20	18
" Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa ...	28	24	23
" Steak Sirloin, —Ngau Lau ...	32	30	28
" Sausages, —Ngau Cheung ...	20	28	20
" Tongue, fresh, —Ngau Lai each 60	10	18	18
" Tongue, corned, —Ham Ngau Lai each 75 cents.	60	60	60
" Head, —Ngau Tau ... each 1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30
" Heart, —Ngau Sam ... lb. 16	12	14	14
" Hump, Salt, —Ngau Kiu ...	22	20	18
" Feet, —Ngau Keek ... each 12	10	12	12
" Kidney, —Ngau Yiu ...	12	10	12
" —Ngau Mei ...	22	20	23
" Liver, —Ngau Kon ... lb. 16	13	14	14
" Tripe (unwashed), Ngau To lb. 8	6	7	7
" Calves' Head and Feet, —Ngau Tai-tai ...	1.00	1.00	1.00
" Mutton Chop, —Yeung Pui Kwai lb. 35	28	25	25
" Leg, —Yeung Pui ...	35	32	32
" Shoulder, —Yeung Shan ...	34	34	34
" Saddle, —Yeung On Yuk ...	38	38	38
" Pig's Chittlings, —Chu Chong ...	36	35	27
" Brains, —Chu No ... per set 3	12	12	12
" Feet, —Chu Keek ... lb. 15	15	15	15
" Fry, —Chu Chai ...	30	15	18
" Head, —Chu Tau ...	18	20	18
" Heart, —Chu Sam ... each 10	10	10	10
" Kidney, —Chu Yiu ... each 10	10	10	10
" Liver, —Chu Kon ... lb. 30	30	30	30
" Pork Chop, —Chu Pui Kwai ...	30	35	35
" Leg, —Chu Pui ...	30	35	35
" Loin, —Chu Hau ...	18	23	27
" Fat on Lard, —Chu Yau ...	22	21	21
" Sheep's Head and Feet, —Yeung ...	30	30	30
" —Tun Keek ...	30	30	30
" Heart, —Yeung Sam ... each 10	10	10	10
" Kidney, —Yeung Yiu ... each 15	15	15	15
" Liver, —Yeung Kon ... lb. 30	30	30	30
" Sucking Pig, to order, —Chu Tai ...	28	25	25
" Suet, Beef, —Shang Ngau Yau ...	24	20	18
" Mutton, —Shang Yeung Yau ...	28	24	24
" Veal, —Ngau Tai Yuk ...	24	20	19
" Sausages, —Ngau Tai Cheung ...	20	20	20

Fish.

Barbel, —Ka Yu ... lb. 28	19	24
Bream, —Pin Yu ...	28	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu ...	23	18
" Carp, —Li Yu ...	34	16
" Catfish, —Chik Yu ...	24	12
" Codling, —Hon Yu ...	30	20
" Crab, —Hal ...	46	22
" Outside Fish, —Mak Yu ...	24	16
" Dace, —Sha Mang Yu ...	45	23
" Deery, —Wong Mai Lap ...	16	10
" Dog Fish, —Tui To Sha ...	10	8
" Eel, Conger, —Hoi Man ...	26	18
" Fresh water, —Tun Shui Yu ...	28	20
" Yellow, —Wong Sin ...	40	28
" Frog, —Tin Kiu ...	65	23
" Groupers, —Shak Pan ...	48	40
" Gudgeon, —Pak Kap Yu ...	18	15
" Hairtail, —Tao Pak Yu ...	28	23
" Halibut, —Cheung Kwai Kap ...	16	18
" Loach, —Wong Yu Yu ...	26	23
" Loach, —Wu Yu ...	30	23
" Mackerel, —Long Ha ...	40	31
" Mackerel, —Chai Yu ...	30	23
" Monk Fish, —Hong Yu ...	40	28
" Mullus, —Tui Yu ...	22	18
" Oyster, —Shang Ho ...	40	18
" Parrot Fish, —Kai Kung Yu ...	24	14
" Perch, —Tui Lo ...	28	20
" Pike, —Pa Pau Fong ...	10	16
" Placod, —Pau Yu ...	28	14
" Pomfret, Black, —Hak Cheung ...	45	28
" Pomfret, White, Pak Cheung ...	40	26
" Prawns, —Ming Yu ...	1.00	36
" Ray, —Pai Pa Sha ...	10	16
" Rock Fish, —Shak Han Kung ...	18	18
" Roach, —Chun Yu ...	38	28
" Salmon, —Ma Yu ...	45	36
" Shark, —Sha Yu ...	10	8
" Skate, —Yu Yu ...	12	10
" Snapper, —Yu Yu ...	50	28
" Snapper, —Lap Yu ...	55	32
" Sole, —Tui Sha Yu ...	38	28
" Tuna, —Wan Yu ...	35	23
" Turbot, —Tui Yu ...	30	18
" Turbot, small Fresh water, —Kau Yu ...	1.20	24

Fowl.

	March 1923.	June 1918.	June 1914.
Chickens, —Kai ... lb. 55	30	31	31
" Capons, Small, —Shi Kai ...	46	38	30
" Capons, Large, —Shi Kai ...	54	38	30
" Duck, —Ap ...	47	32	32
" Doves, —Pan Kau ... each 10	16	16	16
" Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tau (fresh) per doz. 33	35	35	35
" Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tau (fresh) per doz. 33	35	35	35
" Fowls, Canton, —Kai ... lb. 60	36	34	34
" Fowls, Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai ...	45	36	36
" Geese, —Nga ...	38	34	34
" Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Hap, each 55	30	30	30
" " Holchow, —Hoi Hau Pak Kap ... each 45	33	33	33
" Turkeys, Cock, —Fo Kai Kung lb. 60	60	60	60
" Turkeys, Hen, —Fo Kai Na ...	55	55	55
" Snipe, —Sha Tui ... each 25	25	25	25
" Pheasant, —Shan Kai ...	1.10	1.10	1.10
" Quail, —Om Chum ...	38	38	38
" Partridges, —Che Ku ...	30	30	30

Fruits.

Almonds, —Hang Yan ... lb. 65	35	30
" Apples, (California), —Kam Shan Ping Ko ...	24	24
" Bananas, (India's), —Shan ...	5	4
" Coconuts, —Yu Tai ... each 10	10	10
" Lemons, China, —Ling Mung ... lb. 8	7	7
" Lemons, (America), —Kam Shan Ling Mung ... each 7	8	8
" Lichees, Dried, (small stone), —Lai Chi Kon lb. 32	26	3
" Oranges, (Canton), Sweet, —Shan-sheng Tin Chang lb. 15	30	10
" Oranges, Tin Chang ...	20	11
" Pears, (Canton), Cooking, —Sha Li ...	10	10
" Peonies, —Pa Shang ...	12	10
" Pomegranates, Large, —Hung Tse ...	13	13
" Plantain, —Tai Chai ...	3	3
" Pomegranates, Small, —Taim Lo Yau ... each 11	12	6
" Walnuts, —Hop To ... lb. 19	14	16
" Grapes, —Fo Tai Yau ...	25	25

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes, —Ah Chi Cheuk	each	9	—	8
Beans, Sprout, —Nga Tse	lb.	3	—	7
“ “ Long, —Tau Kok	“	—	—	—
Beet Root, —Hung Tui Tan	each	8	—	8
Bitter Melon, —Fu Kwa	“	6	—	6
Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yau Kwa	“	5	5	9
“ “ Red, —Hun Kwa	“	6	5	8
Cabbage Chinese, (common), —				
Kai Tai	“	5	5	12
“ (Shanghai), —Yu Tai	“	10	12	—
Cauliflowers, bunch, —Kam Shan	“	—	—	9
Cauliflowers (Large), —Yu Tai Pa each	“	22	—	—
“ (Medium),	“	18	—	—
“ (Small),	“	15	—	—
Carrots, —Kam Shan	lb.	6	6	6
Celery Chinese, —Tung Kau Tai	“	6	10	6
Chillies, Dried, —Kam Lai Chiu	“	20	25	8
“ Red, —Hung Yu Chiu	“	20	10	6
“ Green, —Ching Lai Chiu	“	18	8	12
Curry Root, English, —Ka Li Cheu	lb.	10	10	10
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	each	5	2	—
Garlic, —Sun Tai	lb.	5	—	—
Ginger, young, —Sun Tai Kwai	“	7	7	—
Ginger, old, —Lo Kwai	“	8	10	—
Horseradish, Shanghai, —Lai Kan	“	20	45	—
Indian Corn, —Shak Mai	each	6	6	4
Lettuce, —Yeung Shing Tai	lb.	5	1	1
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	lb.	8	6	6
Mandarin, —Kwai	“	—	—	—
Kam Ma Tai	“	10	6	—
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Shing Tai Ka	lb.	—	—	2
Onions, —Kam Shan	lb.	10	10	10
Onions, Bombay, —Yeung Chung Tai	lb.	3	6	6
“ “ Large, Green, —Shang Ching Tai	“	6	4	6
“ “ Red, —Shang Ching Tai	“	—	—	—
“ “ Young, —Chang Tai	“	7	6	—
“ “ Small, —Kau Tai	“	30	30	6
“ “ Potato, Sweet, —Yau Shan	“	4	—	—
“ “ Japanese, —Yai Fan Shui Tai	lb.	—	3	—
“ “ American, —Pa Ki Shui Tai	lb.	6	3	10
“ “ Pumpkin, —Tung Kwa	“	4	2	4
“ “ Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tai	“	4	3	4
“ “ Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tui Wong	“	—	—	—
“ “ Shallots, —Kong Chai, Tau	“	6	8	8
“ “ Small, —Tin Tai	“	5	4	4
“ “ Sweet, —Fai Ka	“	5	7	7
“ “ Turnip, —Fai Tai	“	6	6	6
“ “ Pumpkin, Pink (Long), —Lo Pak	“	4	4	4
“ “ Vegetable Marrow, —Tui Kwa	“	—	—	—
“ “ Water Cress, —Ma Yung Tai	“	6	15	—
“ “ Lily Root, —Lin Ngau	“	7	6	—
“ “ Sweet, —Tin Shui	“	5	6	6

You will arise refreshed, full of vigour and energy, if you make it a habit of taking

WATSON'S Effervescent LIVER SALT.

It acts gently on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and eliminates from the system all impurities. It relieves the congested condition arising from sedentary occupations, overwork, errors of diet, etc., etc.

Price \$1.40 per bottle

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Hongkong Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

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IN THE DRESS MATERIAL DEPT.

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND

COTTON VOILES

AND

SPONGE CLOTHS

A CHARMING AND FAINTY SELECTION OF HIGH CLASS FABRICS FOR SUMMER WEAR.

WHITE LINEN CANVAS SHOES

"QUEEN ALEXANDRA"

Sea-faring men please note we can now supply the following Cigarettes ex bond, at very moderate prices, Sandorides Club, Teofanis Kings Own, (Chairman Mags, Cawanders Army Club, Chas. Stewart Park and Present, all best Virginians, and Valadis Egyptians.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, Alexandra Buildings.

BIRTH.

ODGER.—On February 28, 1923, at Newchwang, to Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Odger, a son (stillborn).

The China Mail.

"JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1923.

KENYA CRISIS.

KEN

Most Britons know little enough about Kenya and perhaps care less. Yet it is a very touchstone of the Empire, a crisis and that crisis the most important that met since the war. The plain-shall Kenya be max's country? This question almost from the Colony year, has now become acute. On the one hand the Indians have migrated into this fertile region demanding complete equality status; on the other, the white population are determined to maintain their supremacy. The Indians have strong claims and a reputation as British journalist who visited Kenya recently records that they are determined to exact their rights by every conceivable means short of taking up arms. Indeed, Mr. Jeranice, a millionaire Indian, as well known in London as Nairobi, told him that the majority of his fellow-countrymen preferred death to dishonour to the dishonour of being considered less than the meanest white.

"If I am not a British subject then what am I?" he asked. And then added: "You appealed to our loyalty to the British Crown in the war; you asked for our lives and our money and we gave them freely, and now you say we are not good enough to associate

with us. What are we then? Are we British Indians or are we strangers?" The question is not idle, for he can point to the fact that white aliens of the most doubtful origin and of more than doubtful loyalty to Great Britain are given full freedom to trade and live where they like once they have entered the country, whereas the Indian is debarred by his colour from carrying on business in certain parts of Nairobi. Nor can he own a farm in the Highlands—the most fertile and desirable part of Kenya Colony. Without answering these arguments directly, the white settler can adduce others in his own favour equally strong. The Indian of the lower class has much to learn before he reaches the level of the poorest white. Consequently, though his wealth may enable him to live among the whites, his sanitary ideas may be appalling. The journalist already quoted, while not crediting a tenth part of the stories he heard of the Indian's behaviour towards the native, states that for one reason or another, the native considers the Indian his enemy. Consequently, it is claimed that even if, by some miracle, the Kenya white men did agree to settle down under Indian rule, the warlike blacks would soon enough cut the throats of their brown overlords.

While Mr. Winston Churchill ruled the Colonial Office the whites were secure; but now he has gone the Indians have succeeded in getting the Colonial Office to make suggestions strongly distasteful to the whites. But the matter does not end here. The whites will concede nothing. The governor and a deputation from the settlers are proceeding to London to lay their views before the Government, and should they fail it is openly hinted Kenya's whites will take matters into their own hands.

The Indians, however, are also sending a rival delegation to England and they have, furthermore, promises of strong support from India. Advice from Delhi report that the non-official members of the Legislative Council are anxious to press the claims of the Kenya Indians by despatching a delegation to London in May, when the Kenya deputations will arrive. Moreover, the Aga Khan has telegraphed Lord Reading calling his attention to the extreme gravity of the situation, and great pressure has been put on the Government of India to insist on the principle of equality in Kenya. Thus with the Kenya settlers ready to take matters into their own hands and the clamour in India for equality growing ever greater, the Home Government is faced with a problem, a very awkward problem indeed. Upon the decision hangs the fate of this richly fertile region, whether it shall support millions of white settlers, and supply the cotton we now import from America, or whether it shall become the home for India's surplus millions. Upon the decision, too, depends the whole question of migration within the Empire.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mariners are warned to beware of a steam launch which has been sunk in the Fairway immediately above the Faishek Barrier.

Colonel John Ward M. P. was seriously ill last month, but when the last mail left Home his condition was showing some improvement.

Colonel Young, C.B.E., assistant General Manager of the Kailan Mining Administration, is going on Home leave on Thursday and expects to return to Tientsin in September or October.

The Rev. C. E. Darwent has received news of the death of his mother, at the advanced age of 86. The deceased lady was the wife of the Rev. W. Darwent, whose New Year hymns are well known on the China coast.

A board blown down by the wind from a house in Des Voeux Road Central yesterday, struck two small Chinese boys with such force that they had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital where injuries to their heads were attended to.

Two motor-accidents occurred during the week end. On Sunday night motor-car No. 610 knocked down a man in Des Voeux Road causing slight injuries to his right leg. A small Chinese boy playing in Des Voeux Central on Saturday collided with motor-cycle No. 293 standing in the side-channel. The cycle overbalanced and broke the boy's left leg.

A very unpleasant experience, attended by serious consequences, befel Mr. A. Simpson, of the United Engineers of Singapore as a result of the extreme foolishness of a Chinese coolie. Accompanied by his wife and child, Mr. Simpson was returning home in his car when a coolie fired a large bunch of lighted fireworks into the car. Mr. Simpson was severely burned about the ankles before he could fling the crackers out, sustaining severe hand burns in the process. The effects of his experience were such that he had to be removed to Hospital.

Miss Marie Hodgkinson, of Melbourne, Australia, was married at Holy Trinity Cathedral in the presence of Mr. S. H. Tolles, U.S. Vice-Consul, the Very Rev. Dean Symons officiating. (Mr. J. Hamilton Brown, of New York, N. J. The bride was given away by Capt. R. G. Olson, and Mr. Louis Henkel acted as best man. Mr. Brown is the treasurer of the Brown-Duffy Goatskin Corporation of New York, and has been in Shanghai for the past year. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will sail for the United States on the str. "President Lincoln."

In a series of amendments to the official Admiralty Book of Flags, it is announced that surveying vessels of the Chinese Government will in future fly a flag the same as the jack, but having in the centre on a yellow globe, blue and white stripes and an anchor superimposed on a white globe with black poles. The flag of the State of Kelantan, Malay States, is a red rectangular flag, having in the centre a white crescent and star, two kris, and two spears. The standard of the Sultan of this State is a white rectangular flag, having in the centre in gold a crescent and star surrounded by a crown and surrounded by a wreath in blue.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR SIMPSON.

AN INFORMATIVE ADDRESS.

"Literary Criticism" was the title of an exceedingly interesting and informative lecture which Professor R. K. Simpson, lecturer in English at the Hongkong University, delivered to a large audience at the Helena May Institute yesterday afternoon.

Instruction in literary criticism, Professor Simpson said, aimed at teaching people how to criticise literature and began by asking what was the critic. Professor Simpson then made a comparison between a judge and a critic, pointing out that while the judge had a body of law the critic had none. Thus, if a judge were asked to judge of conduct he could compare the deed with the law; if it was found in conformity with such it was good; if not, it was bad. But with the critic of literature even the laws of grammar could hardly be regarded as laws of literature. In this connection Mr. Simpson instanced writers such as Galsworthy, Browning and Mr. A. S. M. Hutchison, who delighted in breaking grammatical rules. The happy ages when the critic's function was past. In an age like the present, when it was the spirit of the times to challenge all laws, it was certain that laws of literature would be scoffed at.

When the judge of literature had his say there was always the appeal to the reading public. The judgment of the reading public was in literature the only final judgment; and as the average reader was not much interested in comparing things with law the average reader had usually disagreed with the judicial critics. What was the use of giving a judgment with which nobody agreed? Criticism by law had fallen into disrepute because it had been found that the judgment of succeeding generations had differed from judgments of the critic by law. To bring out his point the lecturer referred to the history of the drama and the early laws laid down between the Renaissance and the second half of the seventeenth century respecting the three unities.

He pointed out that Shakespeare continually broke all three rules, and yet his plays could not be regarded at any time as poor plays, but always, as the greatest of all plays. He gave as further examples of men who had transgressed fixed laws in literature, Dryden, Pope, etc. How then was the aspiring critic to judge? There were no laws or set standard. As an alternative to law the aspiring critic was recommended wide reading as a means of establishing an ideal standard; and comparison as a method of judgment. But even this did not carry him very far. It failed him whenever he was confronted with anything new. It only failed him but might mislead him because, the new thing, failing to represent what he had read before, was thereby condemned. All great literature was in its time new literature, and for that reason alone was often condemned by the critics.

Professor Simpson proceeded to point out that even the greatest dramatist of the nineteenth century failed because he did not write like the dramatists of the seventeenth century. Hugo Walpole was a great novelist simply because his novels were compounded of the same mixture of character, narrative, conversation and general description or reflection as practised by his predecessors, but because to all that he added something new—an inner realism. Shaw was a great dramatist not simply because he made use of the Theatre as a means of preaching, but because his instruction was delivered in a different way. What was new in literature, if judged by comparison with the old, would always be condemned, but all that was good in literature was in its day new.

Dealing with taste, the lecturer said, that it was the capacity for being strongly affected either adversely or favourably by what one experienced; but a taste even in this simple sense was a rare thing. It was rare not only with reference to literature but with reference to life in general. How could the average human being, who was not sufficiently conscious of reality to have strong feelings about reality be expected to have a taste for literature? Most people could read any sort of book. They felt no difference between "Treasure Island" and "Coral Island," or "Tom Brown's School-days" and its innumerable imitations, between the plays of Shakespeare and the plays of his contemporaries. After referring to the difficulty of advising the student and pointing out that no teacher could give him full satisfactory instructions how to criticise, the lecturer recommended a study of the great critics of the past. This, he said, showed how criticism began by speculating abstractly on the nature and functions of literature, how it proceeded to give directions to authors, but found that authors were an independent set of men who would not be directed and

PROGRESS IN HAINAN.

A ROADMAKING SCHEME.

MAOISTATE STARTS THE JOB.

KIUNGCHOW, HAINAN, March 8. Hainan has only one treaty-port—Hoihow. With its 50,000 population, it is the largest and busiest mart in Hainan. But the second largest is Kachek in the east central part of the island. Not only does it supply a busy and prosperous district, but its people are noted as the most progressive in back-woody little Hainan.

A little over a year ago, a rich man Wong Tai Hong, was made magistrate in Ui Hoi district of which Kachek is a part. This man does not have the ordinary district magistrate's point of view. Swung to say, the phrase, "For the people's good" has some meaning to him. The first project he set about was road-building. At first no-one stirred much to work on roads even though the magistrate did order it. First, to get things started, he and his staff, themselves, got out and did three days hard labour on the road, to set an example. Next he called on the students of the district school to do three days work free and they all responded. Next it was the turn of the *hoi pui*. All those who lived within a certain distance of either side of the road were called on for their three days quota. Then in order that the work might continue, the magistrate paid them for work at the rate of 100 cash and about the same value of shares in the road project, per day. Of course, just now these shares represent rather uncertain values. But, by this time inertia had been overcome and the work continued.

Up to the present about twenty-five miles of the main high-way between Kachek and Hoihow have been graded. The grade in most places is not steep and the engineering work seems to have been of fair quality. The road is only an early road of course and the crest of the road has not been raised high enough yet. Ditches parallel the road on both sides and in places this work has been well done. However the road is crude compared with what a real road ought to be. Yet, to anyone who knows what conditions were, and what inertia has been overcome, it is evident that a fine start has been made.

The progressive movement shows itself in other ways too. In the Ui Hoi district city, two nice parks have been laid out and a city market for the sale of meat and vegetables built. The long street through the city has been paved with brick and new buildings added to the district school. In Kachek itself, the streets have been nicely paved, three large markets opened, and some modern stores built.

The magistrate of this local district, of which Kiungchow is the seat, is also a man of the new school and very favourable to modern ideas.

He has laid out a city park, built a dormitory for the Sixth Provincial Normal School, started a market in the direction of Yun Sio City, opened a city market, etc.

All these things have been done during a period when robbery has been unprecedented, most officials corrupt, and gambling and other immoralities rampant. Perhaps China can do some things for herself after all.

finally, how criticism had found its true sphere, not in speculating as to what was the true nature of literature but in trying to direct people's attention to the actual production of literature; not in controlling and judging authors but in interpreting them. This was the general function of the best critics throughout the last hundred years. The most modern development of literary criticism might be described as psychological criticism. Thus there was for the critic an increased necessity to study the biographies and correspondence of the authors. The work, not the author, the artist, not the man, was a slogan of the past; uttered by those who wanted to believe that the two were separate, but to-day the idea, which tended to prevail was that the proper enjoyment of literature was best secured by knowing the man and the circumstances, and considering the work as an expression thereof.

How often was one disappointed in going to see for a second time a play which impressed us greatly on the first visit, or in re-reading a book which one had once enjoyed. This was a sign that the first taste was mistaken; but when repeated trials confirmed the first impression, then we knew that the book was good. What we had read once and enjoyed we had the right to try and find reasons for our enjoyment. What we had enjoyed many times we had the right to call good.

The lecturer was warmly applauded and thanked at the conclusion of his lecture.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

FOUNDER'S DAY FESTIVITIES.

ASSOCIATION DINNER SPEECHES.

Celebrations in connection with the twentieth year of the College were held by the St. Stephen's College Association on Founder's Day, last Saturday. At tennis the present students beat the Old Boys whilst at football after a very strenuous game the Old Boys won by the only goal scored. After the games a large party assembled at tea when presentations were made to the players.

This was followed by the Annual General Meeting and election of officers, a record number of votes being registered. At 8 p.m. the Annual Dinner took place in the Lai Kwai Pui Hall of the College, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. The chair was taken by Mr. Li Hoi Tung, others at the high table being, Sir William Brunyate K.C.M.G., the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, Mr. Chau Siu Ki, Colonel Davy R.E., Mr. S. W. Tso, Rev. A. D. Stewart, Dr. H. G. Earle, Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Prof. W. Brown, Mr. Lai Kwai Pui, Prof. Lai Chai Hie and Rev. E. W. L. Martin, Acting-Warden. About seventy members and friends attended the dinner.

At the conclusion toasts were proposed by the Chairman to H.M. the King and to the Republic of China. The health of the College was proposed by Dr. Y. S. Wan who indulged in many interesting reminiscences and spoke in praise of the continuance of the good spirit of the College. The Acting-Warden, in replying, spoke of the influence of the College in starting the Macao English College, the Samarang (Java) Anglo-Chinese College, the St. Stephen's Girls' College and St. John's Hall at the University. He also mentioned that the Chinese Recreation Club was founded from St. Stephen's.

Mr. S. W. Tso proposed "the Guests." Speaking as one who had been closely associated with the College from its earliest days, he ventured to hope that all possible assistance would be given to the College in its plans to widen its scope and to continue to offer a public school education to the sons of Chinese gentlemen.

Sir William Brunyate replied. He said that he was beginning to regard St. Stephen's College as the foster-mother of the University. He paid a tribute to the Warden, Rev. W. H. Hewitt, for his work in relation to the University and very cordially supported the scheme for removing the College to the other side of the Island. He had, he said, seen the Anglo-Chinese College at Samarang, and thought it an excellent institution. He looked upon St. Stephen's as particularly valuable to the University, and concluded with an expression of entire satisfaction with the many Old Boys who had proceeded to the University.

CHINA SQUADRON.

NEW SUBMARINE COMMANDER.

The new commander of the Submarine (Fourth) Flotilla on the China Station is one of the most experienced officers in submarine work in the British Navy, says a writer in a Home paper. Captain Charles G. Brodie, D.S.O., in the command of the depot ship "Titania" (Hongkong) and the Flotilla, has served in the Navy since January, 1900, and in his lieutenant days he specialised in submarine work with great credit. He was promoted lieutenant in 1904, commander in 1915, and reached his present rank in June of last year. When the Great War opened, he was in command of the Gibraltar Submarine Flotilla, and rendered excellent work in that capacity till 1916, when he was promoted commander for his work in the Dardanelles. After his promotion he assumed command of the Australian Submarine Flotilla, and was at its head during the remainder of the war. This was not the only risk in submarine work he had experienced. He was in command of the ill-fated C.R. when she was sunk in 1909. On that occasion, he saved the life of his second in command, Lieutenant Watkins, and was awarded the R.H.S. medal for his bravery. When he got his promotion last June, Captain Brodie was in command of the M. attached to the Atlantic Fleet. Captain Brodie is a Scot by descent.

Commander V. E. Ward will take over the command of the sloop "Magnolia" on the China Station at an early date, with effect from January 27. Lieutenant-Commander J. B. Spurgin has been appointed to the river gunboat "Waterhen," China Station, from February 2.

Best Medicine Make.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretory, aids expectoration and soothes the inflamed system, to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

A SOLDIER'S DUTY.

KING'S PRIVATE FINER.

LECTURED BY MAGISTRATE.

Appearing on remand before Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones on charges of (1) assault and (2) larceny of "Horse" brand cigarettes, Private Albert Pickken of the King's Regiment was convicted this morning and fined \$25 on the first charge and \$15 on the other.

Pickken stated that at about 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, he entered complainant's shop where he asked the price of some cigarettes. He was told ten cents and offered six which complainant accepted. He then put twelve cents on the counter, took two packets of cigarettes and turned away. Four men in the shop followed him asking for money and complainant snatched the cigarettes back. He pointed out to complainant the man who had already received payment and complainant handed back the cigarettes. Another man came up at this stage, and after saying something dealt him a back-hander on the jaw and a general fight started.

Private Alexander Wright gave corroborative evidence as to the money being paid and told how the fight started.

His Worship, convicting defendant on both charges remarked that it was the defendant's duty to have found out who was the responsible owner of the cigarettes and to have paid the money to him. If he neglected his duty and handed the money to the wrong person then he would be responsible for any trouble that might ensue. Defendant was a soldier here and his duty was to preserve the King's peace. In breaking the King's peace he was committing a greater offence than would have been committed by a Chinese coolie. The Chinese were not oppressed and, as a rule, they did not submit to force. It was defendant's duty as a member of a white race in China to set an example and not a bad one by brawling. But perhaps as a newcomer, he might not have understood this.

THEATRE ROYAL.

A NIGHT OF THRILLS.

For a succession of thrills and a taste of the uncanny, theatre goers who wanted an awe-inspiring experience could not have done better than visit the Theatre Royal last night to see the Courtinidge Holloway Company in their clever presentation of "The Bat," an American mystery play. There was a fairly big audience which included H.E. The Governor. The story of "The Bat" is such a convulsion of lightning dramatic incidents that one's senses and expectations suddenly melt away and one is thrown deeper into the depths of mystery as the plot unfolds itself. From the start one is led to expect an almost certain ending but in the last moments of "The Bat" there is a wonderful surprising climax. The play opens out in Miss Van Gorder's home on Long Island and there commences an exciting search of the mysterious criminal known as the Bat. Her home becomes the scene of weird noises, two murders, the haunt of strange ghost-like shadows and a whole series of sensational shocks. "The Bat" is, to say the least, a very successful stage effort and if the remainder of the company's plays are anywhere as good, they should be assured of big patronage here.

The characterisation of the part of Miss Cornelia Van Gorder could not have been in more capable hands than those of Miss Florence Le Clercq. As Anderson, the detective, Mr. George Zucco was never wanting and he infused a considerable amount of life into the play. It is well that a story like that of "The Bat" should contain humorous situations and very often the grand Guignol strain of the play was relieved fittingly by the comic mannerisms of "Lige," a role which was worthily sustained by Miss Dorothy Fletcher. A strange man in the case is Dr. Wells, a part cleverly played by Mr. Claud Allister, who was clever enough to maintain the suspicion which the audience at first felt about him. Mr. Leicester Monck did justice to his part of Billie, the Butler, and he copied the Japanese servant remarkably well. Miss Enid Revill Reade was a distinct success as Miss Dale Ogden and her innocently accused lover, Brooks, was a character successfully portrayed by Mr. Walter Hudd.

Mr. R. L. Macdonald, Mr. Robertson Braine and Mr. Fred Morgan made full use of the small parts which they were called upon to act.

To-night the company will stage "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

Rob It In.

A good many people who have been cured of their rheumatism and other ailments by Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller. Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller is a powerful remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, and other ailments. It is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPECIAL CABLE.

VOLCANIC DISTURBANCES.

H.M.S. "CARLISLE'S"
DISCOVERY.

NEW ISLAND FORMED.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, Mar. 12.

Following a volcanic disturbance H.M.S. "Carlisle" wireless the P. & O. s.s. "Morra" on March 9, that eruptions were occurring in lat. 10°10' N., Long. 109°20' E. A new island was formed at this spot. The "Morra" sighted Pulo Cecir De Mer at five in the afternoon and the new island 53 minutes later. It is estimated that the island is half a mile long and 50 feet high.

SMOKE GEYSER.

"WAKASA MARU'S" EXPERIENCE.

The following from the Singapore Free Press of March 6 amplifies the telegram from the China Mail's Singapore correspondent which was published last week:—

A subterranean volcanic eruption is reported to have occurred at a distance of about 350 miles from Singapore. The first news received of the occurrence was a wireless message sent by the N.Y.K. steamer "Wakasa Maru," on her way down here from Hongkong.

The "Wakasa Maru," arrived in Singapore yesterday morning, and a report of the eruption was made by Capt. K. Horikawa, in command of the vessel. The Captain's statements are backed by some remarkable photographs which he took, showing a dark cloud of smoke rising perpendicularly from the surface of a sea as calm as a mill pond, with a dense volume of steam floating away at a lower height.

The Captain's version of the eruption, as told to our representative, is as follows. Just before half past three on Friday afternoon last, he was informed by the chief officer who was on duty on the bridge, that a dense column of smoke had been sighted on the port bow. The Capt. went on the bridge and at once altered the course of the vessel to a point which would bring them closer to the smoke. He thought that the smoke was possibly the result of a ship on fire, most probably an oil tanker in distress. He steered to within a few miles, about three, of the smoke, and discovered that it was coming direct from the sea. It was about 4.45 when the steamer neared the spot. The smoke was being emitted with a series of explosions, and the height varied according to the force of the explosion. He obtained his second photograph during one of the biggest explosions witnessed by him. The column of smoke, mingled with ashes and steam, on this occasion, reached a height which he thought to be well over a thousand feet above the level of the sea. The column at its lowest was not under 300 feet. The passengers were in a state of great excitement and as many of them who had cameras attempted to obtain photographs of the remarkable sight. As the ship proceeded on its way, and the scene of the eruption was left behind, a distinct rumbling was heard, even when the vessel was some miles from the spot.

The eruption is stated to have taken place in the vicinity of Round Island and the La Paix rock, about 20 miles south of Pulo Cecir de Mer.

The "Wakasa Maru" is a ship of 378 tons net, and her present line is from Japan to Bombay. She leaves for Hongkong to-day. The alteration in her course did not take her very far out of her way.

A test was made of the temperature of the sea when the vessel was close to the eruption, and the water was found to be quite warm. The sea was also very calm at the time, and the sky overhead quite clear.

MOJI ARRESTS.

CHINESE WITH COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Two Chinese, a carpenter and a silver-worker, were arrested on February 23 for being in possession of counterfeit Japanese fifty-sen pieces. They arrived from Shanghai by the "Yawata Maru" with the coins concealed in their bamboo baskets, umbrellas, and clothes, the total value being about Y. 1,070. One of them confessed that their object was to take the coins into Tokyo for use. Forged Japanese 5-sen coins are suspected to have been smuggled into Manchuria and it is surmised that there is a secret link in the neighbourhood of Shanghai.

Mr. H. W. Ray, of Hongkong Amusements Ltd. leaves for Shanghai on a short business trip by the P. & O. s.s. "Nankin." Issuing through Hongkong by the steamer is Mr. M. Bari of the China Theatre Ltd.

NO MAGAZINE.

BUT JUST AS BAD.

FILIPINO AND HIS REVOLVER.

Estoque Arlos, a Filipino, appeared on remand before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning on a charge of possession of an automatic pistol on the s.s. "President Taft."

Mr. H. C. Macnamara, for the defence, said that the pistol had no magazine and defendant, bringing it to Hongkong thought it would be quite lawful as it was not in working order. At the previous hearing, Mr. Macnamara had told his Worship that Arlos had been a farmer in Alaska where it was usual to carry a gun; his intentions were to bring the automatic back to his home in the Philippines.

Another Filipino employed on the ship, named William Angus, gave evidence. He deposed that while the ship was entering Yokohama, he saw defendant in the fo'c'sle handling a pistol. He warned defendant that possession of it would be unlawful in Hongkong but defendant replied that because the pistol had no magazine there would be no trouble. Witness added that he had never seen defendant with any cartridges.

His Worship said that he saw nothing to differentiate this case from an ordinary case of people passing through Hongkong with arms and imposed a fine of \$250 or two months.

JUNK ARSENAL.

COOK AND CREW IN COURT.

A story of a raid on a junk for arms and the crew's efforts to remove the incriminating evidence by throwing overboard sacks believed to contain contraband, was related to Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy this morning when the licensee, his wife, a female cook and two members of the crew were charged with possession of 7 rifles, 8 automatic pistols, 1 revolver, 160 packets of cartridge primers, 2 cleaning rods, 4 telescopic sights and 11 sets of spare parts.

Sgt. Snare told how at 11.30 a.m. yesterday, in a Police launch, he approached the junk which was under weigh in the Naval anchorage. As soon as he was seen, eight people on board started throwing packages over the side. While in the hold of the junk, searching for arms, he saw the female cook throwing two sacks overboard. He made a rush for them but one sack had already gone when he reached that part of the vessel. He managed to grasp the second sack but it slipped through his hands into the water. Efforts to recover the sacks by dredging were unsuccessful.

Mr. M. W. Lo informed His Worship that he had just been instructed for the defence and asked for a remand and this was granted till Monday next. His Worship was not disposed to grant bail. Sub-inspector Spear, who had charge of the case, stated that he was consulting the C.S.F. with a view to a committal.

AMERICAN TROOPS.

RESERVE CORPS TRAINING CAMP.

Instructions have been received at the Headquarters of the American troops at Tientsin to provide field training for a period not to exceed 15 days for officers in the Reserve Corps of the army who so desire. This procedure is an expression in the Orient of the American military policy of providing for the national defence by means of a small professional regular force to be augmented in time of emergency by efficient and trained reserve units. The summer field training of the Reserve has been a part of their instruction in the United States, but this is the first time that it has been extended to the Orient.

The method by which the training of Reserve Officers will be conducted this year is by attaching them to units of the Regular Service for a period not to exceed 15 days, commencing about May 15. At that time the 16th Infantry will be in camp at the target range in Leichuang, China. Officers will report for duty at that place, and while at the camp will perform the duties they would ordinarily and usually perform if ordered to active duty in time of emergency. In addition they will receive practical instructions in the tactical and technical use of the following weapons:

The U.S. Magazine Rifle (Springfield), Cal. 30, Model 1903.

The Colt's Automatic Pistol, Cal. 45, Model 1911.

The Browning Automatic Rifle, Cal. 30, Model 1918.

Arrangements have been made to furnish quarters and messing facilities at small cost to the officers while they are at the camp. While attendance of Reserve officers will be voluntary, this opportunity to secure training in infantry tactics and small arms firing is so unusual, it is believed that the American Headquarters that practically all of those living in China will attend.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REMARKABLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—It is eloquent of Hongkong's nonchalance and lack of interest in anything which concerns not money making, scandal, or sport that no mention has been made of the epoch making find made by the renowned American excavator, Silas P. Lee. While digging for remains of the extinct Dinosaur among the loess of Mong-golai he and his fellow workers exhumed a beautifully preserved specimen of *Homo Sapiens*. The absence of the usual marking (umbilicus) near the middle of the abdomen, and the fact that one of the ribs showed signs of having been tampered with led them to believe that they had discovered the mortal remains of our first ancestor. However like true 20th century scientists they did not jump to conclusions but proceeded warily. A slight incision was made and success crowned their efforts. In the appendix was found the cause of all our woes—the Pip (Malus Evegensis). The stratification of the Loess proves without the least possible, probable shadow of doubt that the body was washed by a gigantic tidal wave from the plain of Shinar, thus vindicating the claim that Adam ploughed his lonely furrow somewhere near Eastern Turkistan. Death was probably due to Appendicitis or a lack of knowledge of the crawl stroke. The features are Mongolian with a tendency towards Dolichocephaly, but whereas the epicranial fold is well developed there is no trace of a queue. It would be difficult to say what the colour of the skin was when the body was alive as the corpse besides being well tattooed shows little sign of ever having been washed. This should surely silence once and for all the higher critics as well as the sceptics.—Yours, etc., CHENO.

Hongkong, March 12.

MULCTED.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—To have been absent from England for twenty years and during that time to have only visited the land of one's fathers intermittently means utter ignorance of the output of cash which is demanded at Xmas.

He who comes home to settle down is an absolute tyro in what is expected of him at the close of the year.

Enlightenment has dawned for one who has just bought a house and settled down. Who now is vainly panting for the pleasures of ignorance here-to-fore inauspiciously undervalued.

Alas! when living on that rigorously non-revolving star—Fixed Income—who can deny the narrowness of its orbit?

It is due to those who collect for charities, multitudinous and innumerable as the sea-sand, that December and January have proved irksome in consequence. The "Super-Gleaners," those ardent for good works, those elderly vestals with crumpled-like tendencies have unmercifully beset me. They possess—low be it spoken—acidulous rancour behind their saintly faces when they draw a blank, whilst in pursuit of their lawful prey—the newly arrived resident.

I am fair game, an utterly defenceless neophyte.

Afore-time ignorant I now discover that I am on "a beat" and in many peoples over-lapping district.

PRAYA RECLAMATION.

HARBOUR MASTERS' WARNING.

SPECIAL ENTRANCES MADE.

Concerning the Praya East Reclamation, a warning of obstructions to navigation has been issued by the Harbour Master, Commander Beckwith.

The notice says that groups of piles have been driven to define the lines on which stone is being deposited to form the foundations for the quay and the sea walls which will enclose the reclaimed area in Wanchai Bay, also for the foundations of twin storm-water culverts from the existing Praya wall to the new sea front between Heard Street and Tin Lok Lane.

The masters of all craft navigating in the vicinity of the above works are warned by the notice to keep clear of all such temporary structures or marks and that the rubble mounds form a danger to navigation.

The notice adds that two entrances into the reclamation area will be left free from obstruction, one at the Eastern end 350 feet in width near East Point and the other at the Western end 300 feet in width opposite Ship Street.

Craft which have entered the reclamation area by the Eastern entrance may not proceed West of the line of Tin Lok Lane, and craft which have entered by the Western entrance may not proceed East of the line of Heard Street.

The two entrances will be marked by two red and white discs by day and by two red and white lights at night.

This daunts me. Unknowing them they are desirous of knowing me. All this with one definite end in view—subscriptions.

Response to their demand is as impossible as to discover a gold seam of pure alloy in the chicken-run or to secure Charlie Chaplin as a son-in-law. Such clods as these simply don't materialize. Unhappily I am bound down by His Majesty's Government's pension.

When those in Authority have deducted what pleases them, I receive the remainder shaved, pared and whittled down to a modicum. After I have existed on the result and total for eleven months and twenty-five days, then my pocket is emptier than a vacuum, as void of coin as is a money-lender's heart of mercy or forgiveness.

That I am as yet free from bankruptcy is a marvel greater than Krister's Art.

I must turn a deaf ear to annual subscriptions; hospital or any other kind, Missions, or the Parish needs.

Those who collect for themselves have long since wrested from me my last available son. The dustman, the postman, the waiter and the vicar—those ever gnawing insects that glut the last few days of revelry. I am expected to contribute to them all it is conveyed ruthlessly. Alas, the festive Yule-tide no longer remains Abracadabra to me.

Feminine comorants with torador's hearts; persistent with importunity, have crudely opened my eyes as to what is required of me. I have come to England but as a migratory swallow, here-to-fore non-residential. Happily with no English domicile. All is now altered. Who can twist me now I am unaware what December, January and Christmas mean?—Yours, etc., STUNG.

PEKING COTTON EMBARGO.

CONTRARY TO TREATIES.

PEKING, March 12. Relative to the embargo on cotton announced by the Government to the diplomats in February it is pointed out that such action is contrary to the Treaties.—Reuter.

PEKING POLITICS.

CABINET SUPPORTS PRESIDENT.

PEKING, March 13. Li Yuan Hung has made a statement with reference to the present crisis declaring that he has no intention to submit to military dictation and has accordingly informed the Cabinet that they could not resign. They had been voted into office by Parliament and they could be voted out of office by Parliament. The president is determined to make this decisive trial of strength between constitutional methods and the sort of interference by militarists which is destroying China's standing and reputation. They Cabinet agreed yesterday to stand by him.—Reuter.

1915 TREATY.

REPLY TO CHINESE NOTE.

TOKYO, March 12. The Foreign Office yesterday gave out a brief resume of the Chinese note requesting abrogation of the Treaty of 1915. Reuter understands that a reply has already been prepared and will be forwarded after approval by the Privy Council. The nature of the reply is a foregone conclusion. It is understood that it will courteously but firmly decline to enter into negotiations.—Reuter.

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When those in Authority have deducted what pleases them, I receive the remainder shaved, pared and whittled down to a modicum. After I have existed on the result and total for eleven months and twenty-five days, then my pocket is emptier than a vacuum, as void of coin as is a money-lender's heart of mercy or forgiveness.

That I am as yet free from bankruptcy is a marvel greater than Krister's Art.

I must turn a deaf ear to annual subscriptions; hospital or any other kind, Missions, or the Parish needs.

Those who collect for themselves have long since wrested from me my last available son. The dustman, the postman, the waiter and the vicar—those ever gnawing insects that glut the last few days of revelry. I am expected to contribute to them all it is conveyed ruthlessly. Alas, the festive Yule-tide no longer remains Abracadabra to me.

Feminine comorants with torador's hearts; persistent with importunity, have crudely opened my eyes as to what is required of me. I have come to England but as a migratory swallow, here-to-fore non-residential. Happily with no English domicile. All is now altered. Who can twist me now I am unaware what December, January and Christmas mean?—Yours, etc., STUNG.

TO-DAY'S

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL for Indians are holding their Sports on the Indian Recreation Club Ground on WEDNESDAY afternoon. Mr. U. RUMJAH has kindly consented to distribute the Prizes. All those who are interested are cordially invited.

ABDULLAH,

Sports Master.

Hongkong, March 12, 1923.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each. (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

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SPECIAL.

SATURDAY, 10th March..... 3 p.m. No Sailing to Macao.
SUNDAY, 11th March..... 4 p.m. S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 4A Des Voeux Road Central, Messrs. Tuck, Cook & Son, or the American Express Company, Hongkong.

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S.S. "VENEZIA".....Sailing on or about end April

FOR SHANGHAI.]

S.S. "VENEZIA".....Beginning April

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BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Managua, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore. Passenger Service.

CANADA MARU.....Tuesday, 27th Mar. at 11 a.m.

SCHWAB & CO. ROMEO—regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

BORNEO MARU.....Monday, 19th Mar.

ANDERSON MARU.....Wednesday, 21st Mar.

HEINAN MARU.....Tuesday, 13th Apr.

DETA & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

KISHU MARU.....Sunday, 1st Apr.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Hongkong.

MALAY MARU.....Thursday, 15th Apr.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan Ports. Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. Canada.

ALABAMA MARU.....Sunday, 16th Mar. at 10 a.m.

HAWANA MARU.....Thursday, 29th Mar.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama.

AMAZON MARU.....Sunday, 26th March.

KHELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY. These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

KIAJO MARU.....Every Sunday 10 a.m.

AMAKUSA MARU.....

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOBU MARU.....Thursday, 15th Mar.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. "AGAMEMNON".....via Suez Canal.....15th Mar.

S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN".....via Suez Canal.....23rd Mar.

S.S. "EUBATES".....via Suez Canal.....5th Apr.

S.S. "IXION".....via Suez Canal.....15th Apr.

S.S. "KARONGA".....via Suez Canal.....25th Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

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HAICHONG Capt. J. S. Thomson..... TUESDAY, 13th Mar. at 1 p.m.
HAIKONG Capt. W. O. Passmore..... FRIDAY, 16th Mar. at 1 p.m.
HAIPOONG Capt. Ellis Walker..... TUESDAY, 20th Mar. at 1 p.m.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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"CITY OF SIMLA".....24th March.....Marseilles, London, Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF POONA".....15th March.....Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama
"CITY OF SIMLA".....24th March.....Marseilles, London, Hamburg
"CITY OF POONA".....28th April.....Marseilles, London, Hamburg

Subject to change without notice.

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M.V. "ERMLAND".....Due Hongkong about 17th April.

HOMEWARD from Rotterdam and Hamburg via Philippine Islands.

M.V. "HAYRELAND".....Leaving Hongkong about 16th March.

M.V. "RHEINLAND".....Will call at Barcelona.

M.V. "ERMLAND".....Leaving Hongkong about 26th May.

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Fochow—Stemmen & Krohn. Manila—Outward O. Rant.

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U.S.S.B. s.s. "West Jessup" 31st Mar. End Apr.

U.S.S.B. s.s. "West Rader" 25th Mar. End Apr.

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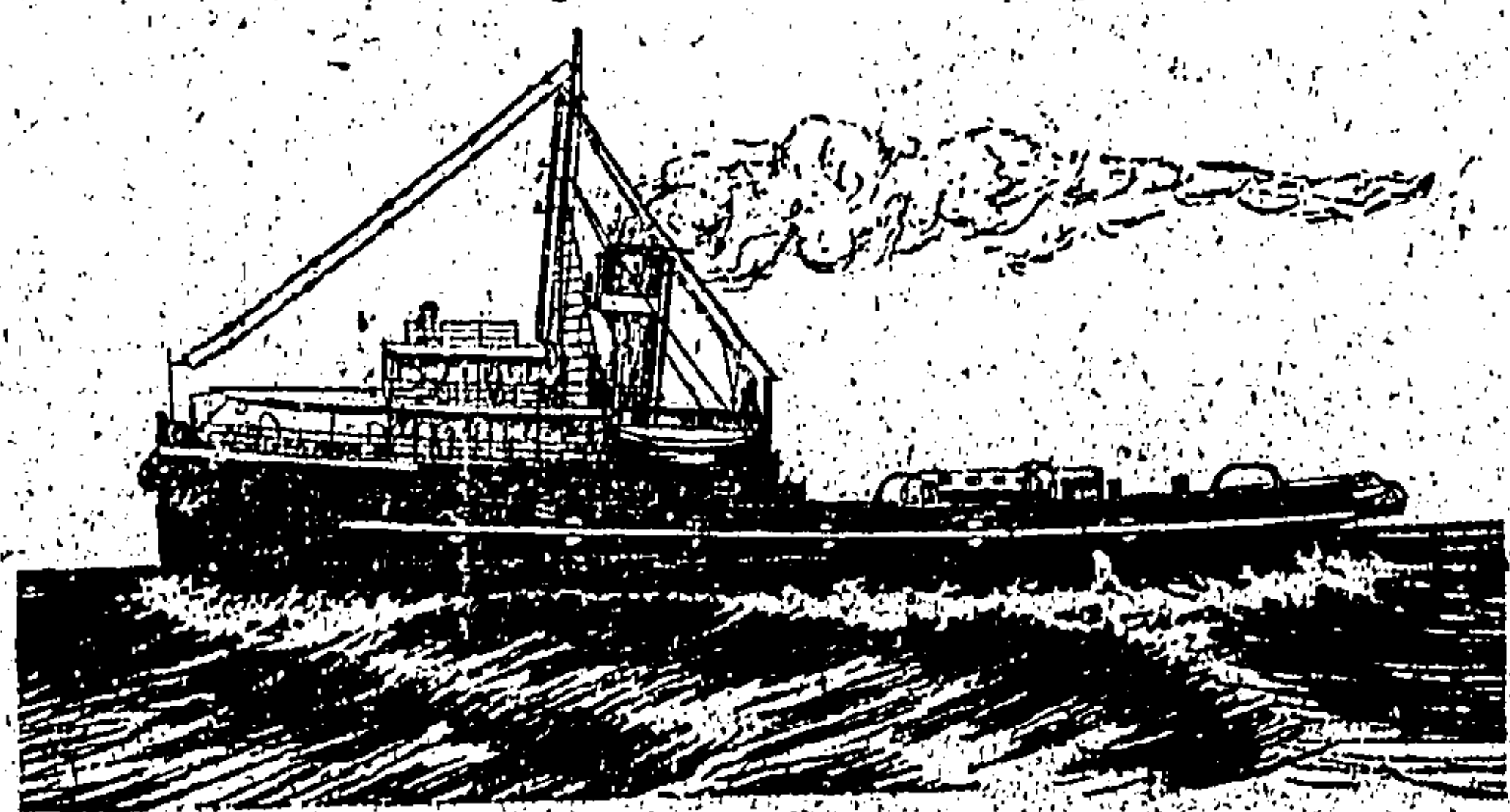
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MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Mishima Maru" (European Line) left Singapore for Hongkong on Mar. 6 and is expected here today.

The P. & O. s.s. "Allipore" left Shimonezaki for this port on Mar. 6 and is due here today at about 8 a.m.

The B. F. s.s. "Ixion" left Liverpool on Feb. 8 for Penang, Port Swettenham and Singapore. Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama and is due here today.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" arrived at Shanghai on Mar. 10 at 5.30 p.m. left Shanghai on Mar. 11 at 3 p.m. and is due at Manila to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Tanakura Maru" (Banyan Line) left Wail for Hongkong on Mar. 9 and is expected here to-morrow.

The P. & O. s.s. "Borden" left Singapore via Haiphong for this port on Tuesday Mar. 13 at 5.30 p.m. and is due here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Yoshino Maru" (Australian Line) left Manila for Hongkong on Mar. 12 and is expected here to-morrow.

The B. F. s.s. "Olympic" from Liverpool left Singapore on Mar. 10 for this port and is due here at daylight on Mar. 12.

The B. F. s.s. "Pyrhus" from Liverpool left Singapore on Mar. 11 for this port and is due here on the evening of Mar. 13.

The Dodwell Cable Line s.s. "Manchester Castle" which left New York on Jan. 11 via ports is expected in Hongkong on March 17.

The Bon Line s.s. "Demerich" from Antwerp, Middlebro, and London left Singapore for this port on Mar. 11 and may be expected to arrive here on Mar. 17.

The B. I. s.s. "Japan" left Singapore for this port on Mar. 11 at p.m. and is due here on Mar. 17 at about a.m.

The B. F. s.s. "Philoctetes" left Liverpool on Feb. 10 for Singapore. Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama and is due here on or about Mar. 18.

The O.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai, on Mar. 2 and is due here on Mar. 28. She calls at Yokohama on Mar. 20.

The E. A. s.s. "Chilo" left Hamburg on Feb. 14 and is expected here on Mar. 28.

The B. F. s.s. "Ballerophon" left New York on Jan. 30 for Suez, Straits, Philippines and Hongkong and is due here on or about Mar. 27.

The B. F. s.s. "Persus" left Liverpool on Feb. 24 for Penang, Port Swettenham, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama and is due here on or about Mar. 31.

The P. M. s.s. "President Taft" is scheduled to sail for San Francisco via Suez ports on Mar. 14 and will arrive San Francisco on Apr. 5.

The N. A. L. s.s. "Rinda" sailed from Hamburg on Feb. 26 and is expected to arrive in Hongkong on or about Apr. 5.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Cargo ex s.s. "Elkridge" not cleared after to-day will be subject to rent. Agents—Struthers and Barry.

Goods per s.s. "Ixion" remaining undelivered after March 15, will be subject to rent. Damaged goods will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on March 15 at 10 a.m. Agents—John Mannes & Co., Ltd.

Goods per s.s. "Philoctetes" remaining undelivered after March 15, will be subject to rent. Damaged goods will be examined on same date at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. Agents—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.

Cargo from the s.s. "City of Lincoln" remaining undelivered after March 10, will be subject to rent. Damaged goods will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between 10.45 a.m. and noon. Agents—The Bank Line Ltd.

Cargo arrived by the "Rheinland" remaining undelivered after March 13 will be subject to rent. Damaged Cargo will be examined on Mar. 16. Agents—Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.

Despondency Due to Constipation.

Women often become nervous and despondent. When this is due to constipation it is easily corrected by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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COLLARS COMBINE WITH THE
COMFORT OF A SOFT COLLAR
THE GOOD APPEARANCE OF
A STIFF COLLAR. WILL NOT
WRINKLE, WILT OR SAG.
EASILY LAUNDERED.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

FAMOUS HISTORICAL PLAY
BEING STAGED.

HONGKONG'S OPPORTUNITY.

Hongkong is promised a rare treat for Thursday night when the Robert Courtage and W. E. Holloway London Company will stage John Drinkwater's masterpiece, "Abraham Lincoln." Just how rare this treat will be can be gauged from the following leading article which appeared in the *Rangoon Gazette* when the play was presented in the Burmese capital:

"Not, he belongs to the Ages." These significant words marked the conclusion last night of quite one of the most absorbing and impressive plays ever staged in Rangoon. Mr. John Drinkwater's historical drama, "Abraham Lincoln," is probably the only literary work during the past century which it is possible to place beside Shakespeare's masterpieces. It is most certainly the finest of this present generation, not only because it is indisputably great literature but also because it is intensely sincere and human. The appeal made is so powerful that it seems to be part of one's own life. Lincoln has become such a great tradition—not only in the New but in the Old World—that his name stands universally for an ideal of statesmanship that is seldom, if ever, reached nowadays. Perhaps, Mr. Lloyd George exactly pictured Abraham Lincoln's grip upon the world when he said, in unveiling in London on July 28, 1920, the statue of the greatest of all Americans: "He is one of these giant figures, of whom there are few in history, who lose their nationality in death. They are longer Greek or Hebrew, English or American; they belong to mankind." These who have read history, or who have studied the life of Abraham Lincoln, must agree with Mr. H. G. Wells when he argued that this famous American President should rank among the six greatest men in history. For these reasons, if for no other, it came as somewhat of a shock last night to find brought into a dialogue play and on to a stage in Rangoon as an ordinary human being, one who is in most men's minds—and in all American thoughts—more than human.

We have seen Disraeli dramatized in a remarkably clever manner, but it appeared almost sacrilege and next to impossible to write a play on Abraham Lincoln. Yet, Mr. Drinkwater has done it nobly, and achieved this most difficult task with so much perfection as almost to beggar description. He has actually written a play, which is filled with political dialogue, and yet is human and does not bore the audience. He has made Abraham Lincoln step down to earth from the misty past and the dull pages of history. He has made him re-enact for us the story of those epic years of his life. He has made this great American patriot known to us in a better fashion than any reading of books could accomplish. He has, through the medium of his dramatic art, made an appeal to us in simple and direct manner, for in simplicity and straightforwardness lie his strength. Mr. Drinkwater discloses to us Abraham Lincoln with all his rich and great gifts—simplicity, humour, strength, patience, and a deep-abiding optimism based on the firm conviction that right must ultimately prevail. He has, in so doing, achieved a novelty in English dramatic art which only a well established poet-dramatist would have had the courage to attempt. With magical and unerring skill he has drawn the life of this truly extraordinary man by means of a dialogue play. With a framework of simply told episodes he has recreated that wonderful personality in such a faithful manner that the effect is produced of actually seeing and hearing Abraham Lincoln in the flesh, no longer just a great man whom we read about in history or biographical books, but actually living and breathing before our eyes. The greatness of the subject would have over-awed, most men, but often the genius of one man takes fire from contemplating that of another. This greatness and nobility found an absorbing chord in John Drinkwater and inspired him to create this masterpiece. Literature null facit quoniam mibi.

TENNIS.

EX-CHAMPION COMING.

The s.s. "City of Poona" which is due on Friday is expected to bring Mr. A. W. Gore, the well-known English tennis player who has held both the singles and doubles championship of England. His stay in the Colony will be limited to about twenty-four hours as he departs on the same ship for the North. However, arrangements are to be made by Mr. J. C. Fletcher, hon. secretary, of the local Lawn Tennis League and it is hoped that Mr. Gore will agree to play on the match court of the Hongkong Cricket Club on Friday afternoon. Particulars will probably be advertised later.

HOCKEY.

CLUB v. THE NAVY.

The following will represent the Club at the U.S.R.C., Kowloon, on Wednesday, March 14, at 5 p.m. Club Colours:—
A. Bower, W. H. Edmonds, G. Murray, E. J. R. Mitchell, the Rev. E. W. L. Martin, G. H. Piercy, H. Owen Hughes, F. H. Holdman, W. Woodward, the Rev. N. Evans, E. G. England.

has gained materially by "Abraham Lincoln" and the English stage has found a classic which the years cannot rob of its grandeur.

Last night we saw "Father Abraham" depicted in many varying lights—as a strong and determined man of inflexible purpose; as a tender-hearted President, who sympathized with a sorrowing mother and pardoned the condemned enemy; and, lastly, as a magnanimous victor. We were taken through five stormy years of his life and given a series of glimpses of a career crowded with great hopes and the keen disappointments of the bitter American Civil War. We were privileged to see a human soul with a grand outlook, with the gift of idealism, with the strength of character and moral courage to enable those ideals to take permanent form, and with all a touch of simplicity almost childlike in its intense appeal and pathos. We, in consequence, now know Lincoln the better. He is, one of us, and yet not one of us more intimately because of this very tender and faithful portrait drawn for us by the cleverness of a great dramatist. We have lived with Abraham Lincoln through five years of travail and triumph, compressed into about three hours. Herein we have material for grave reflection. We have learned something of the relativity of time; something of the wonder of eternal fame; and a very great deal of the undying present of a truly great man's life. The destinies of nations still offer to mankind the opportunity of making a memorable name—one that the ages cannot dim. In the fullness of time another as great as Abraham Lincoln may, conceivably, be given to the world; but he will have to be great indeed to equal, let alone outshine, the grandeur of Lincoln's life and labours as the sixteenth President of America. Abraham Lincoln has held the faith and homage of mankind throughout the world in a wholly unparalleled fashion. The centuries to come may soften this faith and homage, but they can never entirely deaden it. Through anguish and torture of soul he served a great nation nobly, and was content. And he paid for his service with his life at the hand of an assassin. We may all feel the better for knowing Abraham Lincoln more intimately through the gifted mind of England's greatest post-dramatist, and for this knowledge we are also richly indebted to Mr. W. E. Holloway for his perfect interpretation of the dramatist's character-study of one of the accepted six greatest men in the history of the World. He made Abraham Lincoln live again. So true, sure and loving was his art that we can well imagine him re-creating the lines from Horace: "Multa ille bonis flebilis ocellis, nulli facilius quam mibi."

RESTRAINING COVENANT.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR'S
CLAIM.

FIRM'S ACTION FAILS.

THE FULL JUDGMENT.

As briefly reported by the *China Mail* yesterday a most important judgment affecting the validity of the restraining covenant which the usual agreement of service in the Far East contains was delivered in Shanghai last week by Mr. Justice Skinner Turner.

The case was the one in which an action was brought against Mr. R. B. Wood by Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., his former employers, to enforce the terms of an agreement restraining him from engaging in any capacity in the mineral water business in the Far East for a period of 10 years. Alternatively, plaintiffs sought damages to the amount of \$20,000 on the ground that, during his term of service with plaintiffs, defendant gained a knowledge of secret recipes and might use them in the trade to the detriment of plaintiffs.

Mr. M. Reeder Harris appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. R. N. Macleod for defendants.

His Lordship's judgment was as follows:—

In this case Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of aerated waters, ask for an injunction restraining the defendant Wood from entering into certain employment in Shanghai as being a breach of a covenant entered into by him in June, 1921. It is not denied that the defendant has entered into the employ of another manufacturer of aerated waters in Shanghai. The defendant pleads that the covenant sought to be enforced is too wide and unreasonable and therefore is not enforceable in law. The plaintiffs reply that even if the original covenant is too wide (as indeed they admitted) it can be severed and effect must be given to the severed part.

The facts are short: the plaintiffs are well-known manufacturers of these waters with a trade connection throughout the coast ports of China, up the Yangtze and West Rivers and in Hongkong. In their business they make use of certain secret recipes, which are dictated to the foreign employees in the factory and memorized by them.

There are only some five other manufacturers of these waters in China. The plaintiffs' factory is in Shanghai. The defendant is now a man of some 60 years of age and 27 years in China. Originally at a time he afterwards became manager of a steam laundry, the secretary of the Charity Organization Society and then manager of an hotel. In 1917 he joined the plaintiffs as an assistant manager in their factory here without any written agreement. At that time he had no peculiar qualifications for the manufacture of these waters. In June, 1921, he entered into a written agreement dating back to January, 1920, to serve the plaintiffs as an assistant factory manager. He served under that agreement as an assistant manager and acting manager till the termination of his agreement, as provided, in 1922.

He then obtained employment in the Electricity Department of the S.M.C. and at the beginning of this year he entered the service of Watson's Mineral Water Co., a Chinese corporation carrying on a rival business here in Shanghai. This is the breach complained of. He had previously asked the plaintiffs for sanction to do so and been refused. The material parts of the agreement are as follows. It is made between the company and the defendant as the "assistant factory manager." The defendant was to serve in the capacity of assistant factory manager of the factory and works belonging to the company at Shanghai for distilling and the manufacture of aerated waters for a term of three years. His remuneration was then set out, and there is a provision for termination of the agreement by the company at any time on payment of three months remuneration. Then follows:—

"The assistant factory manager shall during his continuance in the said employment obey all the lawful directions of the company either in the conduct of the said business or otherwise in relation thereto and shall keep all accounts which they may require and should the company desire his services in their general business there or elsewhere instead of in the aforesaid factory he shall undertake to conform to and obey their directions in any capacity in which they may require his services to the best of his ability. The assistant factory manager shall not during the above mentioned term or any prolongation thereof or within 10 years from the expiration thereof carry on or be concerned or interested in any capacity whatsoever in the like or any other trade, business or occupation whatsoever whether for profit or otherwise."

Up to that time then there was a difference of judicial opinion on the question which I put during the arguments in this case: assuming the original covenant to be severable, is the Court bound to enforce the unobjectionable part of it? But since those cases further judicial pronouncements have been made. I refer to the case of *Attwood v. Lamont* in the course of which both cases mentioned above were considered. Here Younger, J., in a judgment concurred in by Atkin, J., which was thus the judgment of the Court examined the law as laid down by the House of Lords

in the well known cases of *Mason* (1913 A.C. 724) and *Saxelby* (1910 A.C. 688). It is clear that those two cases had modified the former theory of the law in these cases and the learned Lord Justice summarized these alterations as follows:—

(1.)—It is the covenantee who has to show that the restraint sought to be imposed upon the covenantor goes no further than is reasonable for the protection of his business.

(2.)—The restraint must be not only in the interests of the covenantor but in the interests of both the contracting parties.

(3.)—An employer is not entitled, by a covenant taken from his employee, to protect himself after the employment has ceased from his former servant's competition; although a purchaser of goodwill is entitled to protect himself against such competition on the part of his vendor.

And he deduced from these rules that previously accepted rules as to the doctrine of severance require careful application if not entire reconsideration.

The learned Judge proceeded to say that the cases in which Courts have severed these restrictive covenants when acting on the view that, being *prima facie* valid it was their duty to bind the covenantor or as far as permissible, were now obsolete, and that in his view severance where the covenant as a whole is invalid should not in the general case be allowed. That seems to me, if I may respectfully say so, to be an accurate statement of the legal position to-day: apart from the fact that the judgment is presumably binding upon me here just as it was stated to be binding on the Court of Appeal at Home by Atkin, J., in one of the last cases on the subject, *Clarke, Sharp & Co. v. Solomon*, 1920.37, T.L.R. 176. It is enforced by the views of Lord Moulton and Shaw in *Mason's* case and by those of Neville, J., quoted above. And the judgment itself was given shortly after the same learned judge had agreed in confirming a lifelong restriction of a solicitor in the case of *Dewes v. Pith*, 1920. 2. Ch. 189, unanimously affirmed in the House of Lords, 1921. 2. A.C. 168.

In my view then the whole covenant, even if grammatically severable, is not one from which this Court should be astute to glean something which it can enforce. It is open to all the objections so forcibly pointed out by the two learned Lords mentioned and by Neville.

But in case I am wrong about this I must face the further question suggested by Younger, J., whether this is one of the special cases in which severance if possible should be allowed. The special circumstances alleged are two in number: (1) Knowledge of the plaintiffs' customers and (2) knowledge of the plaintiffs' secret recipes. As to the customers it is not suggested in the evidence that the defendant came into contact with the customers themselves, but inasmuch as certain customers in Shanghai and other places were supplied direct from the factory it was suggested that he thereby became acquainted with their names. It was not even suggested that he knew or could have known the names of the other customers not supplied direct from the factory: much of the trade of the plaintiffs is carried on through their own branches and agencies, but the plaintiffs have utterly failed to show that the defendant at the factory had or was likely to have any such communication with the customers during his employment as would render it possible for him on the termination of his employment to take away the plaintiffs' customers from him. As I read the cases it is not enough for the defendant merely to know the names of some of the customers; there must be something more than that and that something is entirely absent in this case. Then as to the secret recipes: I agree in an ordinary case that these are proprietary rights which might deserve protection, but what are the facts here? For something nearly approaching four years (1917 to 1921) the defendant was employed in this factory knowing the secrets and supplied with them by time he was under no restrictive covenant at all. Why should this Court now be astute to disentangle the contract for the plaintiffs? I confess I can see no reason at all. And I therefore hold that assuming the covenant in question to be severable, this is not a case in which the Court will exercise such powers of severance as it may have.

I ought perhaps, as the matters have been argued before me, to express my opinion as to the other questions. The covenant is grammatically severable and similar covenants have been held severable: it is on the blue pencil theory possible to eliminate the words "and other" and "either" and "Hongkong, Japan, Singapore and the Straits Settlements" without such severance affecting the meaning of the part remaining. I think the covenant was severable: it seems to me to be composed of more than one independent covenant. Then I do not think it can be said to be a covenant against mere competition *per se*: the admitted existence of trade secrets which ordinarily are the subject of protection helps me to that conclusion. At the same time I do not think this was a case where from the nature of the defendant's employment the only method by which the plaintiffs could obtain protection for their

secret recipes was by the enforcement of the covenant. The defendant was employed in a factory where he was under no restrictive covenant at all. Why should this Court now be astute to disentangle the contract for the plaintiffs? I confess I can see no reason at all. And I therefore hold that assuming the covenant in question to be severable, this is not a case in which the Court will exercise such powers of severance as it may have.

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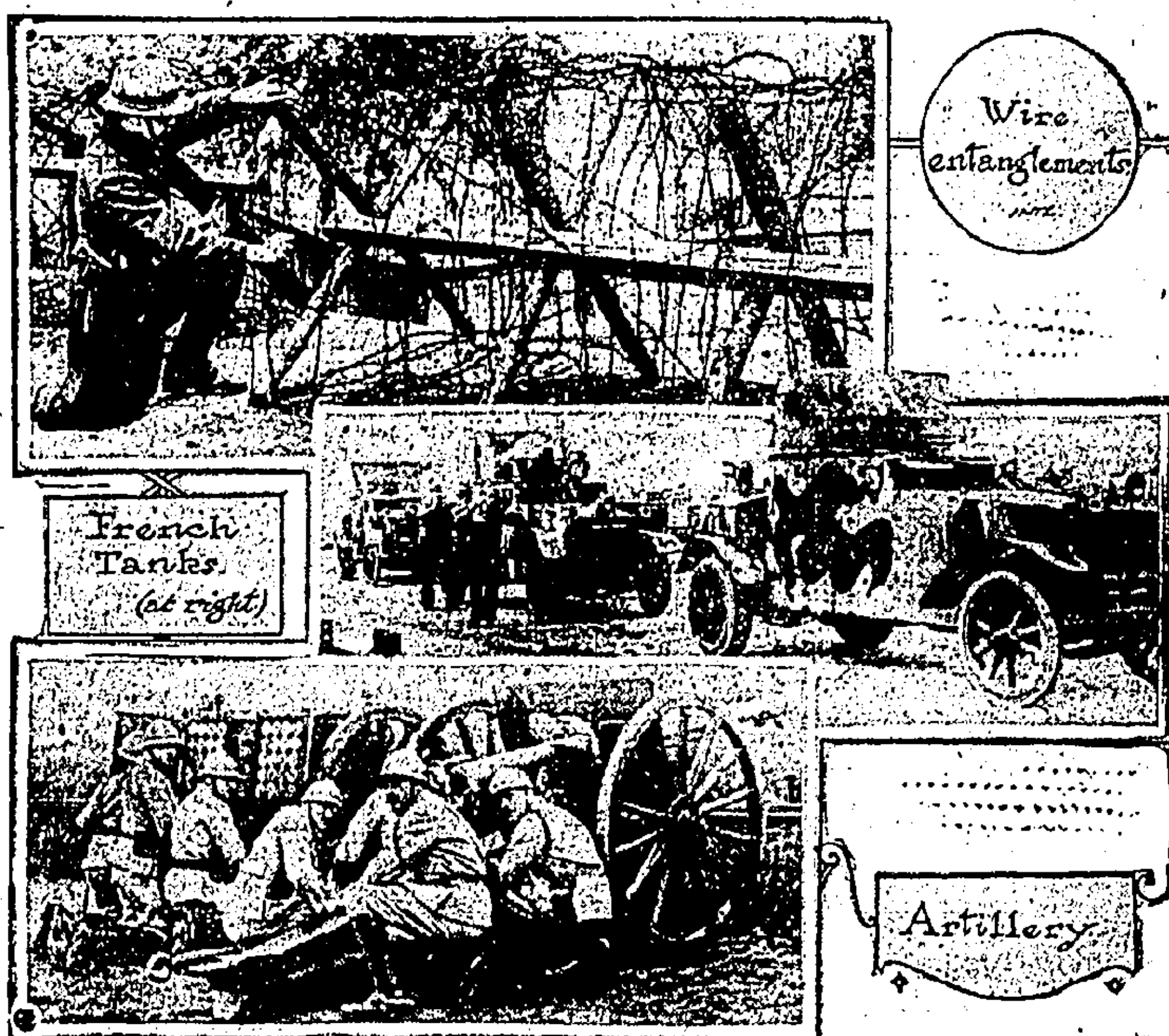
The engagement of Mrs. Marion Manners, wealthy sportswoman, and Paul J. Rainey, millionaire big-game hunter, has been broken.



"American women have as natural an aptitude for business as they have for society, and the most important development in our national life in the next five years will be the widespread activities of women in commercial pursuits," declares Mrs. Max Mayer who has left society to enter the sales department of a big department store.



Even the winter's heaviest snows do not prevent some American sportsmen from indulging in their national pastime—baseball, though it is admitted it is rather difficult to slide to a base, and the pitcher can never overstep the mound in twirling.



French armoured cars with war camouflage. They are patrolling roads from Dusseldorf to Essen. French troops are shown on the march placing cannon at advantageous position near Essen and getting out their barbed-wire entanglements.



Mrs. Alice H. Middleton and Maltby's Home.

Months ago Mrs. Alice Middleton deserted her husband and went to live in the apartment of James Maltby, a London tailor, in Park Road, Regent's Park. For six months no trace was seen of her. Maltby, meanwhile, barricaded himself in his home and boarded up the building. The police were notified and for weeks kept ceaseless watch. No water, gas or food was supplied. Finally health authorities ordered the "besiegers" to break into the house. As they entered Maltby killed himself. It was discovered he had murdered the woman and kept her body for months in a bathtub, over which he had prepared his meals on a tiny stove.



Sailed for France, where she will sign a contract with the firm of Vivandou, Inc., perfumers, who will spend \$21,000,000 in advertising.



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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

STUDENTS POISONED.

SHANGHAI, March 12.
A sensational case of poisoning is reported from Hangchow, where eleven students of the Chekiang First Provincial Normal School, and two servants are critically ill and scores are slightly indisposed. It is stated that the poison was discovered in some rice which had been served at the evening meal. Five of the cooks have been arrested.

THE FUKIEN FIGHTING.

PEKING, March 12.
Advices from Fukien state that General Sun Chuan Pang's troops have entered the province and reached Shaochow. Admiral Sui Chen Ping is proceeding to Shaochow in order to persuade General Sun Chuan Pang not to advance.
The residents of Fochow are alarmed and many big shops are closing in fear of disturbances.

THE RUHR.

BORLUM, March 11th.
Advices from Ruhr state that the French are taking severe reprisals for the murder of the two Frenchmen by the Mayor, the manager of the Savings Bank and the chairman of the Merchant's Association were taken from their beds last night and arrested. In consequence of an order forbidding anyone to be on the streets between seven o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning neither evening nor morning shifts are able to go to the mines, while the newspapers are not allowed to appear.
The French compelled persons who were leaving church to stick up placards on the walls, announcing the measures taken by the French, but most of the placards were torn down later, upon which the French arrested a number of Germans and ordered them to guard the placards, under penalty of shooting.
The French have occupied the Westphalian mine.

IRISH ROUND-UP.

LONDON, March 11th.
There was a big round-up of Irish men and women in different parts of England on Saturday and Sunday. Over a hundred were arrested and taken to Liverpool, and embarked on a British cruiser, to be believed for Ireland.

The arrests included Art O'Brien, the leader of the Irish Self-Determination League and several well-known Irishmen. They were carried out on charges formulated by the Free State Government. They are the outcome of Mr. Cosgrave's recent visit to London. Scotland Yard during the past few weeks has been weaving a web around the suspected persons, resulting in concerted action on Saturday night in London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester and elsewhere. The raids were characterized by their suddenness and secrecy and quietness. The prisoners were conveyed in trains timed to arrive at Liverpool simultaneously, and boarded H.M.S. "Castor," which sailed immediately.

Southend, March 11th.
The Chief Constable is delighted at the success of the biggest coup in the history of the long fight and declares that only a few eluded the net. The dramatic swiftness of the swoop is shown by the fact that several of those arrested were in their beds. One person was apprehended at a West End club, and carried off without attracting attention.
A dozen London suburbs provided their quotas. The gentlemanly member of the Daily Express named O'Mahoney was taken at Clapham. He greeted the officers with "welcome boys" and accompanied the janitors happily. The London arrests include twelve women.
Within twenty hours of the beginning of the raid the cruiser "Castor" put off from Liverpool. A number of those who were arrested in Scotland were placed on destroyers waiting in the Clyde and before daylight 98 prisoners had already reached Dublin, where their future fate is unknown. It is presumed that they will be interned.

LONDON, March 11th.
The Chief Constable of Glasgow, in an official report states that 28 Irish men were arrested in Scotland and conveyed to Dublin, comprising 28 from Glasgow, including four women. Several of those arrested are stated to be the principal organisers of the Irish Republican Army.

HOME FOOTBALL.

Owing to a telegraphic mutilation in yesterday's football messages the following results were held over. We are now in receipt of the correction from Bunter's Birmingham B..... 1 Preston N.E..... 0
Blackburn B..... 1 Newcastle U..... 1

THE KENYA CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, March 11th.
The political situation at Kenya is acute. Consequently upon the refusal of the settlers to accept the Colonial Office suggestions for the settlement of the Indian question, it was recently announced that the Governor, Sir Robert B. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., and also a deputation of European settlers were proceeding to London in order to lay their views before the Government. It is now intimated that a mass meeting of Indians at Nairobi has also decided to send a deputation to England, with the same object, while a telegram from Delhi reports that the non-official Indian members of the Legislative Council are anxious to press the claims of Kenya. The Indians are despatching a deputation to London in May, when the Kenya deputation is expected to be in London.
The latest advices from Kenya show that the Indians have now decided to press for complete equality of status. The Daily News dwells on the potential danger of the Kenya controversy, which, it says, is likely to become the very touchstone of the Empire.

MEN WHO WON'T MARRY.

DESPAIR OF THE MATCH-MAKING MAMMA.

Do you know the type of bachelor man who is both the hope and the despair of match-making mothers?
Between forty or fifty years of age, he owns a good income, has usually a flat in town and a cottage in the country. He is a charming host, entertains lavishly, and likes the company of young people. He likes being seen about with pretty girls who are bright and dance well. He will spend a great deal on theatre tickets and dance tickets for them. He is gallant, too, and when the theatre tickets are supplemented by gifts of chocolates and flowers, match-making mamma begins to feel hopeful.

But her hopes are doomed to be dashed to the ground.
For as soon as either mamma or her daughter shows signs of taking him seriously his attentions are transferred to some other girl.

He doesn't want to marry. He's too selfish. And his one fear in life is the fear that at some time or other he will get "caught."
Yes, that's his ungallant way of putting it. On the other hand, he's proud of his reputation of being a confirmed bachelor. He knows that this makes him more interesting in women's eyes.

He will hint to the pretty girl whose society he happens to be cultivating at the moment of a past love affair which has wrecked his life. Usually, according to his story, some girl has treated him badly—has thrown him over at the last moment for someone else.

This may be true or it mayn't. But he tells the story with the idea of cutting a more or less romantic figure, of getting sympathy, of making his listener wonder.

"Why is he telling me all this? He must be attracted to me. Perhaps I shall be able to induce him to change his mind. What an achievement I can!"

The other day I heard a man of this type boasting to a group of people that he was a bachelor and that he never intended to marry.
"Then you ought to be ashamed of yourself!" remarked a plucky little middle-aged woman. "It's a man's duty to marry. I don't say that a man who can't afford to keep a wife shouldn't wait until he can. But a man like you, with your money and position, ought to have been married years ago."

He was so surprised at this unexpected attack that he hadn't a word to say in self-defence. Perhaps he had never looked at matters from that point of view.

Perhaps also, he didn't realise the fact that men of his type often spoil a younger man's chances. I know of a girl who refused the man she "really liked"—a young fellow of twenty-eight—just because a well-to-do and middle-aged "I'll-never-marry" bachelor had been paying her attention and spending money on taking her about, giving her a taste of luxuries which would be far beyond her reach as a poor man's wife.

Of course, there is a type of middle-aged bachelor who is, in a way, deserving of our sympathy. As a young man he has probably had to work hard to support his widowed mother and sisters, he has had no time for taking part in any form of social gathering where he might have reasonably expected to meet "his fate."

As the years go on he has managed to work his way to a good position; then his thoughts will turn to marriage. But, more often than not, he will find himself unable to select a suitable partner.

Having had no youth himself, the charm of youth will be to him, irresistible. It is the girl of seventeen who will attract his attention, not the older woman of from twenty-five. He, also, will spend money lavishly, but his life has been too dull and too prosaic to make him in any way attractive.

Such a one is fair game for the match-making mother, whose one aim in life is to get her daughter married to a man of means. So, if he marries he will probably marry a girl in her teens, who has been attracted not by himself, but by his money, and he will live to regret it.
But the chances are he will prove false, undecided, a confirmed bachelor to the end. "Daily Graphic."

Father (visiting college): "Son, those are better cigars than I can afford." Son: "That's all right, dad, take all you want. This is on me."
"Have you seen the fox?" said the huntsman to the rustic who opened the gate for him. "Aye, O, I see an," was the reply. "How long?" "About the huntsman over his shoulder as he galloped through and away." "Bout a yard and a bit," came the helpful reply.

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On London	3/3-1/2
Bank, Wire	3/3-1/2
On demand	3/3-1/2
30 days sight	3/3-1/2
4 months sight	3/3-1/2
Credit, 4 months sight	3/3-1/2
Documentary 4 months sight	3/3-1/2
On Paris	900
On demand	900
Credit, 4 months sight	900
On New York	nom.
On demand	nom.
Credit, 60 days sight	nom.
On Bombay	56 1/2
On Calcutta	172
On demand	172
On Singapore	172
On demand	172
On Manila	98 1/2
On demand	98 1/2
On Shanghai	107
On demand	107
30 days sight (private paper)	nom.
On Yokohama	113
On demand	113
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tola)	44.80
Silver (Bank's buying rate)	8.40
Silver (per oz.)	35 1/2

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